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VOL. XXVI NO. 174 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

China Looks To India For Aid

Goodwill Mission's Appeal To Congress Executive

Effective Boycott Of Japanese Goods Urged

CANTON MAYOR'S CALL TO HUMANITY

PATNA: July 21.

IN ORDER TO ENLIST THE SYMPATHY AND MORAL SUPPORT OF THE INDIAN NATION FOR CHINA IN THE PRESENT SINO-JAPANESE STRUGGLE, THE CHINESE MUSLIM GOODWILL MISSION, WHO ARE IN PATNA, HAVE DECIDED TO APPROACH THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS WITH A VIEW TO ORGANISING BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE GOODS IN INDIA.

The following telegram has been sent to the Working Committee:—

"The Chinese delegation on behalf of the Chinese people very much regret their inability to visit Wardha to meet members of the Working Committee owing to other previous engagements.

USE WEAPON OF BOYCOTT

"But while expressing the heartfelt thanks of the Chinese people for the succour given them by the Congress in their fight against Imperialist Japan, respectfully request the Working Committee to declare an effective boycott of Japanese goods in India in order to further help the cause of Chinese Independence and vindicate the principle of self-determination and liberty against wanton aggression on weaker nations by Imperialist militarist nations."

The Mission is leaving for Calcutta to-night and proceed to Bombay on July 25, after which if the Working Committee is still meeting at Wardha, the Mission will seek the opportunity of meeting members of the Committee and urge the boycott of Japanese goods.

PARTY TO MISSION

Three members of the Mission, including Mr. Jelaleddin Wanzinshah, President, and Mr. Ibrahim Matienying, Vice-President, were entertained at tea by Dr. Syed Mahmud, Education Minister, this afternoon, at which the Prime Minister, Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, Mr. Jaglal Choudhry, Excise Minister, and a few other officials and prominent Congressmen were present.—A. P.

JEWISH SETTLEMENT BOMBED

Five Killed: Two Buildings Destroyed By Band Of Rebels

LONDON, July 21.

Two men, two women and one child, the members of Jewish settlement at Kiriat and Haroshet near Haifa were killed during a fierce attack by a band of rebels, who used incendiary bombs and destroyed two buildings.

Two victims were incinerated.—Reuter.

Prohibition In Operation

AHMEDABAD, July 21.

The Excise police, including a number of women police constables, dressed in blue saris, exercised strict vigilance the whole day for persons possessing liquor without permits. They searched a number of persons and places. A woman constable detected a man with a bottle of liquor, who was produced before the Magistrate and fined Rs. 25.

GILDER FOR BOMBAY.

Dr. M. D. Gilder, Excise Minister, left for Bombay to-night after two days' strenuous work in connection with the launching of prohibition in Ahmedabad.—A. P.

MAN CARRYING OPIUM DETECTED

AHMEDABAD, July 21.

Dr. Gilder, Excise Minister, accompanied by the Excise Commissioner proceeded this morning to Sarkhej village near Ahmedabad, where foreign liquor shop will be located after the enforcement of prohibition in Ahmedabad.

While returning they stopped a motor lorry and detected a man carrying opium.

They then visited a place, where a recreation centre will be opened for labourers to afford counter-attraction.—A. P.

LEBRUN TO VISIT ENGLAND

PARIS, July 21.

It is officially announced that M. Lebrun has accepted invitation from His Majesty the King to visit England.

M. Lebrun accompanied by Madame Lebrun will pay an official visit to London in the first quarter of 1939.—Reuter.

KING WITNESSES FRANCE'S MIGHT

VERSAILLES, July 21.

Guns boomed a salute as the King arrived here to witness the great pageant of the fighting forces of France including between forty to fifty thousands troops and 600 planes. The saluting base near the Town Hall was decorated with the flags of the two nations. Banks of flowers flanked the two 75 millimetre guns. The King's procession to the base was led by colourful mounted Spahis and band. When he left Paris the King looked rather tired. He was accompanied by M Lebrun and Lord Halifax, who were in earnest conversation.

While the King was at Versailles the Queen visited the Hertford British Hospital at Levallois, whereafter Their Majesties had lunch at the famous Hall of Mirros at Versailles, where the Peace Treaty was signed.—Reuter.

MAYORS MUST PROTEST

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, July 21.

The Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee has forwarded to the Allahabad Municipal Board an appeal from Mayor Tseng-Yang-Ful of Canton. The Mayor depicted a pathetic picture of how the civilian population in Canton was being subjected daily to wanton bombing by Japanese 'planes. He appealed for support in condemning such indiscriminate murderous bombings, because "I feel interest in mankind as whole. Mayors of all cities in the world should know of the continuous horrors here and join in the strong protests against massacres."

Forwarding the appeal, the Secretary requests that the Board should protest in the name of humanity against Japanese air raids on Canton.

CRORE SAVING TO INDIA

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 21.

Recommendations of a revolutionary character have been made by the Swadeshi Committee appointed by the Bombay Government under the chairmanship of Dr. Gilder to advise on the question of buying of stores and other articles for Government use. The Committee made a detailed investigation of orders, which are being placed with foreign firms in India and abroad and also discussed with several Government officers on the advisability of purchasing exclusively Indian products.

CRORE SAVING

The Committee estimated that stores and articles worth little less than a crore of rupees could with advantage to India be purchased in India itself.

STOP PRESS

GILDER'S VISIT TO COLLEGES

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 21.

Dr. Gilder also visited the H. L. Commerce College, Gujarat College and S. L. D. Arts College. He addressed the students for a few minutes at each of the colleges.

The Medical Association presented an address to Dr Gilder and treated him to a party in the Parsi Colony at Kankaria whence he proceeded to the Labour Office and addressed representatives of Labour for their work and congratulated Ahmedabad on the enthusiasm shown in regard to prohibition, particularly because no mill worker had applied for drink permit.

Dr. Gilder left Ahmedabad by the Gujarat mail.

India's Role In Present World Politics

Jawahar Meets Soviet Charge d' Affaires In London

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 21.

Enthusiastic send off by various organisations will be given to-night to Pandit Nehru when he leaves for Paris from Victoria to take part in the International Conference organised as part of the peace campaign to protest against the bombing of civilian population. Messrs. Krishna Menon, who is the Congress delegate, and Feroze Gandhi who is Congress substitute delegate, will accompany him.

In the absence of M. Maisky Pandit Nehru yesterday discussed with M. Kagan the Soviet Charge D'Affaires the world situation with special reference to the role of India in the coming few months as also Pandit Nehru's proposed tour of the Soviet Union.

M. Kagan was deeply interested in acquainting himself with the situation in India, especially the strength of the Congress and also the growth of the working class and peasant organisations.

M. Kagan took down notes when Pandit Nehru gave detailed information. He assured Pandit Nehru to convey the substance of the talk to M. Maisky who is leaving for London from Moscow during the week end.

To-day Pandit Nehru spent over ninety minutes closely seeing each exhibit of the Nazi banned art exhibited at the Burlington gallery.

LONDON PAPERS' RECORD FLIGHT

"Mercury's" Feat Brings Them To U. S. On Next Day After Publication

MONTREAL, July 21.

"Mercury" landed here at 4/23 p.m. (B.S.T.) after a twenty hour flight from Foynes. She is expected to take off for New York at 6 p.m.. (B.S.T). Captain Bennett on landing described his record breaking flight as uneventful.

"Mercury's" cargo was quickly unloaded and the machine left for New York at 7 p.m. (B.S.T.)

For the first time in history, London evening newspapers were sold in Montreal the day after the publication.

Capt. Bennett describing the flight to Reuter, revealed that he had only eighty gallons of petrol to spare when he landed in Montreal. For almost ten hours after leaving Foynes, they flew through rain with headwinds practically over the whole way to Newfoundland. To save petrol, he cruised along at 150 miles an hour.

Capt. Bennett temporarily deafened by the noise of engines could scarcely hear the greetings of the Canadian officials.

"CAMBRIA'S RECORD SMASHED.

A St. John message says:

A radio messages from "Mercury" stated that she arrived over Capebauld at 09/29 B.S.T. thus crossing the Atlantic from Foynes in 13 hours and 29 minutes compared with 14 hours and 24 minutes taken by Imperial Airways flying boat "Camria" from Foynes to Botwood in August.

"Mercury Nearing Quebec

MONTREAL, July 21

The "Mercury" sent out a wireless message at 2/30 p.m BST that she was nearing Quebec and might land there.

Earlier messages stated that the 'plane is expected to land at Montreal at 3/30 p.m. (BST.)—Reuter.

Dr. Alam Expelled From Punjab Assembly

ALLEGED DISOBEDIENCE OF CHAIR

Sensational Documents Allege Police Terror In Province

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 21.

A very important debate was initiated to-day by the Opposition to the Punjab Assembly, which was both a challenge to the Ministry to prove its 'bona fides' and an appeal to its sense of justice. The tenseness of the atmosphere and the studied restraint observed by speakers on both sides betrayed that underneath strong feelings were struggling to find expression

Object Of Motion

The object of the motion was not so much to censure Government—for the Opposition is in too helpless a minority to attempt to carry any censure motion to success—as to bring out facts and ask the Ministry to hold an independent enquiry.

Charges Against Police

The allegations made against the police were serious, involving lathi charge against peaceful Kisans, harsh treatment and lastly suspicious circumstances under which one person is said to have died

Sensational Documents

Regarding the latter one Congress member produced certain sensational documents purporting to nave been written by the deceased before his death. The House was greatly moved by the contents of these letters when they were being read

Premier's Attitude

The Premier at first interjected that they might be "forged," but in the course of his reply to the debate, took up a different attitude—refraining from unquestioning the genuineness of the letters, but asking why they were not placed before the Magistrate holding the enquiry.

At the request of the Premier all these documents were lodged with the Secretary of the Assembly by the member who produced them and accepted full responsibility.

Premier's Assurance To House

Sardar Sampuran Singh charged the police with seeking to "terrorise" the province and said that Ministers are trying to deceive themselves and to deceive the public if they do not know why these documents were not placed at the enquiry."

Several Ministerialists spoke in defence of the Government but unfortunately they mostly tried to side-track the issue. The main issue before the House was whether the police were guilty of the excesses alleged against them and whether an independent enquiry was necessary to prove or disprove the allegations made. But the Ministerialist speakers began to dilate on the propriety of 'Kisan' agitation against reduction in the width of canal outlets and so on.

It was only the Premier who tried to face facts and came forward with the welcome assurance that he was determined to hold a sifting and thorough enquiry and that "if any police officer was found guilty of injustice to any person Government will come down heavily upon him." He would have disarmed his critics if he had gone further and promised enquiry by an independent and impartial body, but he did not disclose how or by whom the enquiry would be held

The opposition on the other hand had repeatedly stated that an ordinary official enquiry by the Deputy Commissioner or Police Superintendent would not meet the needs of the case.

The effect of the Premier's speech was also spoiled by his uncharitable flying at the Opposition that interested persons had taken it up to embarrass Government."

The Chair, however, took up the Opposition's protest and asked both sides of the House not to attribute motives.

Another unfortunate incident to-day was the expulsion of Doctor Alam from the House by the Speaker on the ground that he disobeyed the Chair and stood up to speak when the Premier was addressing the House. It was Dr. Alam's first appearance in the House to-day which was as dramatic as his exit after his mild skirmish with the Chair.

DR. ALAM ASKED TO QUIT

Adjournment On Lathi Charge on Kisans Thrown Out

SIMLA, July 21.

An adjournment motion by Sardar Harisingh in the Punjab Legislative Assembly to-day to discuss the Lathi charge by the police on "unarmed and peaceful Kisans of Chak numbering 254 in Lyallpur district in connection with the agitation against the reduction in the width of canal outlets, was defeated by 78 to 28.

The mover stated that many innocent persons had been injured and deplored the Government's "habit of defending the indefensible misdeeds of the police."

The Premier in his reply stated that his information that the agitation had been engineered by a subordinate of the Canal Department and the Government were going to hold an enquiry as to whether this information was correct.

DR. ALAM ORDERED OUT

There was persistent interruptions at this stage from the Opposition benches and Dr. Mohamed Alam, who continued to interrupt the Premier, was finally ordered by the speaker to quit.

Dr. Alam thereupon walked out of the House.

The Premier reiterated it was impossible for the Government to give canal water to some people at the expense of others. The Government had offered equitable terms of settlement, but the Opposition did not wish to accept them because then the agitation would cease.—A. P.

KHADI CLOTHES FOR CHINESE CHILDREN

CALCUTTA, July 21.

Five thousand Khadi shirts, shorts and frocks will be sent shortly from Calcutta on behalf of the Congress to the Chinese Government for Chinese children rendered helpless and destitute in consequence of the Sino-Japanese war.

These articles are woven by Assamese ladies.—United Press.

Amritsar Observes Hartal

Protest Against Lathi On Peaceful Kisan Demonstrators

AMRITSAR, July 21.

A protest meeting was held here last night in connection with the 'lathi'-charge made by the police, yesterday, on an unarmed non-violent Kisan 'jatha'.

Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, Master Tarasingh, President of the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, and Sardar Sohan Singh, Sardar Chamansingh, and Bibi Raghubir Kaur, members of the Punjab Legislative Assembly were present.

Several leaders spoke at the meeting appreciating the non-violent and peaceful conduct of the 'jatha'. Dr. S. D. Kitchlew assured the Kisan Committee of Congress assistance, if they strictly adhered to the Congress principle of non-violence, and advised them to remain peaceful against all provocations.

Inquiries reveal that those who were arrested yesterday were released later at various distant places.

A complete 'hartal' was observed to-day as a protest against the 'lathi'-charge.

Another 'jatha' is expected to be sent in the afternoon in defiance of the order under Section 144.—United Press.

25 PERSONS ARRESTED FOR DEFIANCE

But No Lathi Charge Made

AMRITSAR, July 21.

All the twenty-five persons, who defied the order under Sec. 144, according to instructions from the War Council appointed this morning by the District Kisan Committee, were arrested this evening following their non-compliance with the order banning demonstrations, which was read out to them by the District Magistrate.

Mounted and armed Police are present on the scene. But unlike yesterday no lathi charge was made to-day.—United Press.

SERIES OF LATHI CHARGES

12 Persons Removed To Jallianwalla Baug

AMRITSAR, July 21.

(LATER) Crowds becoming restive and excited following the arrest of the twenty-five persons, the Police made a series of lathi charges on the huge mass of people collected at the scene of occurrence.

The lathi charge resulted in twelve being injured and the injured men were later removed to Jallianwalla Bagh.

The situation is now quiet.

The War Council has decided to send contingents of twenty-five volunteers every day to defy the prohibitory order.

The District Bandobust Committee and the District Kisan Committee have decided to function under the War Council under which are working various Sub-Committees such as Finance, Publicity, Medical, Lodging and Kitchen Committees.

Dr. Saibuddin Kitchlew while addressing a meeting of Kisans at Jallianwalla Bagh this afternoon advised the people to remain peaceful. Another huge meeting was held to-night.—United Press.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—
Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted a suitable match for a 17-year, handsome girl of a very respectable Sunni Muslim family of U. P. reading in matric. Full details with photo to Box No 10541, "Bombay Chronicle".

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted for up-country, capable and experienced Mill Manager; expert carding and spinning, including knowledge of weaving plain, coarse goods and ability control labour; applicant must be man of undoubted integrity and high sense of duty. Generous terms. Apply stating qualifications, age and salary expected to Box No. 9074 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted cook, hard-working, clean, non-Christian, pay Rs. 20—Rs. 25. Box No. 10550, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Ayah, hard-working, clean, non-Christian, pay Rs. 15—Rs. 20. Box No. 10551, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted,—Supplementary service of qualified companions, an pair. Please apply Box No. 10549, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Lady Health Visitor, Free unfurnished quarters. State caste, qualification and experience. Apply with Photo and minimum salary expected. Honorary Secretary c/o Post Box No. 144, Karachi. (9084)

Wanted immediately a lady graduate with Mathematics for a Girls' School in Kotah City. Pay Rs. 75—5—100. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to the Director of Education, Kotah, Rajputana. (9086)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS.

Be a Cartoonist at home. Earn Rs. 200 a month. Details from Raye Burns School, New Delhi. (10506)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Motor Driving Taught Perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 10553, "Bombay Chronicle".

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents to sell silk sarees, etc. Pay Rs. 200/- monthly. Samples and particulars free. The National Trading Co., Ludhiana. (10406)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE AHMEDABAD ELECTRICITY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Ad-interim Dividend for the half-year ended 31st March 1938 of Rs. 3 per share (free of Income Tax) on amounts paid up has been made payable at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay, on and after the 16th August 1938 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 30th July 1938, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.

Intimation of any change of address should be given to the undersigned immediately.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 1st August, to Monday the 15th August 1938 both days inclusive

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 21st July 1938
(9072)

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held on the 5th July, 1938, at Upper Duncan Road Bombay under instructions from Messrs. Tulsaji Manrupji & Co. the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 5th January, 1929, and made between Ebrahim Chhapkhanawala the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 4234 of 1924 as Receiver and in his individual capacity and others the Mortgagors of the one Part and the Mortgagees of the other part and on account and at the risk of the said Mortgagors, Mulchand Umaji, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant was declared the highest bidder and the Purchaser of the Mortgaged Property referred to in the hereinbefore recited Mortgage and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. The said Mulchand Umaji the Purchaser has contracted to sell the said immovable property to our client. All persons having any claim or demand against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Fort Chambers "C," Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Upper Duncan Road, in the Island and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 944 square yards or thereabouts and registered by Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2447, 2447, 2448, 2450, 2449, 2537, 2537, New Nos. 9492, 9493, 9595, Old Survey No. 1/2165, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166 and 2167, New Survey No. 6410, Cadastral Survey No. 769 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 554, 555, 556 and 557 and Street No. 1-2 and 3 and 532 at 534 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Upper Duncan Road, on or towards the West by the property of Ramdas Tulsidas, on or towards the North by a Gully in common use of the tenants and the property of Bhaijibhai Alladin beyond the said gully South by a gully in common use of the tenants and the property of Ramdas Tulsidas beyond the said gully.

Dated this 21st day of July, 1938.
KAPADIA & SHROFF.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9073.

Public Notices

WANTED

For an upcountry Mill, GRADUATES in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. Candidates holding both qualifications will be preferred. Apply Box No. 9069, "Bombay Chronicle".

G. I. P. RAILWAY—TENDERS.

The CONTROLLER OF STORES Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay, 13, invites tenders for the purchase of Waste Paper and Old Records, Old Hollerith Cards, Old Surplus tally cards, Old Roneodex cards and Office sweepings for the period of one year commencing 1st September 1938. Price per copy of tender Form Rs. 2 which amount will not be refunded. Closing date 16th August 1938 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Tender forms obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted.

(9050)

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID

Split Ticket for share certificate No. 66929 for 25 shares Nos. 105572 to 105596 of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., standing in the name of Nanabhai Manmohandas Shroff is lost or mislaid. Anybody having any claim against it should intimate to the above Bank within one month from the date hereof after which duplicate will be issued.

(Sd.) NANABHAI MANMOHANDAS SHROFF,
C/o Hurmukrai Gopiram,
325, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Bombay 22nd July 1938.
(10554)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that the partnership subsisting between my client Mr. Arvind N. Vakil and Mr. Naval M. Mehta carrying on business in the name and style of Vakil and Mehta, is hereby dissolved as from 1st July, 1938, and Mr. Naval M. Mehta has taken over all assets and liabilities and goodwill of the said partnership business and he is allowed to carry on business in the name and style of Vakil and Mehta hereafter. My client Mr. Arvind N. Vakil will not be responsible for any transaction done in the name of Vakil and Mehta hereafter.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1938.

B. C. MUNSHI,
Advocate for Arvind N. Vakil.
(9071)

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & CO.

Grand Auction Sale of Solid Teak artistic design complete Bungalow and modern office furniture, Semi-grand Broadwood Piano, Sewing machine, Hall lamp photo frame, portable Gramophone, carpet, rich cut glassware, crockery, best platedware, etc., on (SUNDAY), the 24th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) At "Ferndale" Bungalow, Caddle Road, Mahim. Property of R. L. Travers, Esq., and others. On view. D. MISTRY & Co., Auctioneers. Tel. No. 22801.

GANDHI & CO.
Government Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF INDIA STOVE & LAMP DEPOT.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th day of July 1938 at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) under instructions from Messrs Grindlay & Co., Ltd. and on account and at the risk of Mr. Chimanlal H. Shah, the Proprietor of India Stove and Lamp Depot at Khandwala Building, No. 20-22, Abdul Rehman Street, Pydhownie, all the Stock-in-Trade of the said shop and godown at No. 22, 2nd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar, including:—

Petromax lanterns, lamps, stoves, Ever-ready and other make torches, mantles, bulbs, spirit cans, cycle lamps, dry batteries, Thermoses, wall lights, cycle dynamos, Duke gold blades, burners. Peacock cells, chimneys, globes, refill bottles, jugs, coloured globes, furniture, etc.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit.
GANDHI & CO.

Convictions Galore For Supplying Adulterated Milk In City

List of cases for adulteration of milk in which convictions were obtained during the week ending 9th July 1938.

Names of persons convicted and fined by the Municipal Court of Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Fort, Esplanade Police Court.

1 Mr. Patel Haridas Daya, a hawker—whose servant Mr. Janoo Lakhkho was found hawking milk with 13.3 per cent extraneous water at Nishanpada Road—was convicted and fined Rs. 25 on 7-7-38 or in default to undergo one months' simple imprisonment.

2 Mr. Tuljaram Bhimji, licensee of the milk shop at No. 84, Clive Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 15 on 7-7-38 or in default to undergo fourteen days' simple imprisonment for selling milk containing 8.8 per cent. extraneous water and deficient in fat to the extent of 47.8 per cent.

3 Mr. Sena Shetty, vendor in the milk shop at No. 193, Carnac Road was convicted and fined Rs. 25 on 7-7-38 or in default to undergo twenty-five days' simple imprisonment for selling milk containing 12.2 per cent extraneous water.

4 Mr. Shankar Chimaji, licensee of the milk shop at No. 232 Argyle Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 50 on 7-7-38 or in default to undergo two month's simple imprisonment for selling milk containing 25.5 per cent extraneous water.

5 Mr. Govindji Pratap, licensee of the milk shop at No. 61, Clive Road was convicted and fined Rs. 20 on 7-7-38 or in default to undergo twenty days' simple imprisonment for selling milk containing 16.6 per cent. extraneous water and deficient in fat to the extent of 15.0 per cent.

6 Mr. Beinath Joshi, vendor in the milk shop at Iron Jetha, Argyle Road, was convicted and fined Rs 30 on 7-7-38 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment for selling milk containing 18.8 per cent extraneous water

7 Mr. Monan Bechar, licensee of the milk shop at the junction of Argyle Road and Carnac Siding Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 40 on 7-7-38 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment for selling milk containing 21.1 per cent. extraneous water.

8 Mr. Vinechandra Vrajlal, licensee of the milk shop at Nos. 164-170 Argyle Road was convicted and fined Rs. 50 on 7-7-38 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment for selling milk containing 30.0 per cent extraneous water.

9 Mr. Ambalal Moolji, owner of the milk shop at No. 55 Broach Street was convicted and fined Rs. 50 on 7-7-38 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment for selling milk containing 43.3 per cent. extraneous water.

10 Mr. Iswarlal Jethalal, licensee of the milk shop at Anant Bhuwan, Broach Street was convicted and fined Rs. 75 on 7-7-38 or in default to undergo two months' simple imprisonment for selling milk containing 62.2 per cent. extraneous water.

11 Mr. Revashankar Kanji owner of the eating house at Nos. 69-71 Argyle Road was convicted and fined Rs. 30 on 7-7-38 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment for selling milk containing 16.6 per cent extraneous water and deficient in fat to the extent of 5.0 per cent.

12 Mr. Mukund Rama, licensee of the milk shop at the Dongri Market premises was convicted and fined Rs. 50 on 7-7-38 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment for selling milk containing 22.2 per cent extraneous water and deficient in fat to the extent of 6.1 per cent.

13 Mr. Dilawar Mursalin, vendor in the milk shop at Allana Building, Frere Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 75 on 7-7-38 or in default to undergo two months' simple imprisonment for selling milk deficient in fat to the extent of 56.6 per cent.

14 Mr. Syad Murtija, vendor in the milk shop at the junction of Musjid Siding Road and Frere Road was convicted and fined Rs. 25 on 7-7-38 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment for selling milk containing 11.1 per cent extraneous water.

15 Mr. Ramcharitar Dwarka, hawking milk at Kika Street was convicted and fined Rs. 25 on 8-7-38 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment for selling milk containing 25.5 per cent extraneous water.

16 Mr. T. Saroopsukh Chimanlal licensee of the sweetmeat shop at No. 89 3rd Bhoiwada, was convicted and fined Rs. 48 on 8-7-38 or in default to undergo five weeks' simple imprisonment for selling milk containing 24.4 per cent extraneous water.

17 Mr. Ramkumarsing Nandkusing, hawking milk at Girgaon Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 64 on 8-7-38 or in default to undergo six weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 32.2 per cent extraneous water.

18 Mr. Nathoo Bhimji, importer of milk at Kika Street, was convicted and fined Rs. 48 on 8-7-38 or in default to undergo five weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 24.4 per cent, extraneous water.

19 Mr. Ramchander Gangasahai, owner of the Sweetmeat shop at No. 107, Kika Street, was convicted and fined Rs. 56 on 8-7-38 or in default to undergo six weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 23.3 per cent extraneous water and deficient in fat to the extent of 10.0 per cent.

20 Mr. Hariprasad Ramprasad, owner of the milk shop at Nos. 1-5, 2nd Fanaswadi, was convicted and fined Rs. 70 on 8-7-38 or in default to undergo 2 months' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 24.7 per cent extraneous water

21 Mr. Jokhan Bhagwati, owner of the milk shop at No. 55, Fanaswadi, was convicted and fined Rs. 40 on 8-7-38 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 13.3 per cent extraneous water.

22 Mr. Babu Subha, owner of the Eating House at Nos. 14-16, Picket Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 54 on 8-7-38 or in default to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 27.7 per cent extraneous water.

23 Mr. Gulam Rasak, Vendor in the Eating House at Chowpatty Terrace, Chowpatty Sea Face, was convicted and fined Rs. 20 on 5-7-38 or in default to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 10.0 per cent extraneous water.

24 Mr. Behram Khodadad, owner of the Eating House at No. 1, Proctor Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 38 on 5-7-38 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 18.8 per cent extraneous water.

25 Mr. Dattatraya Tukaram Patil, hawking milk at Sandhurst Bridge Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 30 on 5-7-38 or in default to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 15.2 per cent extraneous water.

26 Mr. Shankar Sakharam Shende, hawking milk at Girgaum Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 48 on 5-7-38 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 24.4 per cent extraneous water.

27 Mr. Mitoo Parahou, hawking milk at Girgaon Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 32 on 5-7-38 or in default to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 16.6 per cent extraneous water.

28 Mr. Lalbahadur Ragnubir Pande, hawking milk at Girgaon Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 40 on 5-7-38 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 22.3 per cent. extraneous water.

29 Mr. Bakhtyar Khodadad Irani, owner of the Eating House at No. 471, Grant Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 32 on 5-7-38 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 8.8 per cent extraneous water and deficient in fat to the extent of 16.2 per cent.

Names of persons convicted and fined by the Municipal Court of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Mazagaon, Mazagaon Police Court:—

30 Mr. Nathu Jasha, importer of milk at Grant Road Station, was convicted and fined Rs. 40 on 4-7-38 or in default to undergo four weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 16.6 per cent. extraneous water and deficient in fat to the extent of 25.0 per cent.

31 Mr. Jagmohan Gopinatn, importer of milk at Grant Road Station, was convicted and fined Rs. 25 on 4-7-38 or in default to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 16.6 per cent extraneous water.

32 Mr. Shivnath Mathura, importer of milk at Byculla Station, was convicted and fined Rs. 20 on 4-7-38 or in default to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 12.2 per cent. extraneous water.

33 Mr. Seevappa Koraga, Vendor in the Eating House at Sultan Building, St. Mary's Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 25 on 4-7-38 or in default to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 13.3 per cent extraneous water

34 Mr. Merwan Rustum, Vendor in the Eating House at No. 66, Mazagaon Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 20 on 4-7-38 or in default to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 10.0 per cent extraneous water.

35 Mr. Devram Ramchandra Kamat, owner of the Eating House at No. 412, Victoria Garden Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 20 on 4-7-38 or in default to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 10.0 per cent extraneous water and deficient in fat to the extent of 6.6 per cent.

36 Mr. Domba Dasu Shetty, Vendor in the Eating House at No. 90, Kamathipura Bazar Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 40 on 4-7-38 or in default to undergo four weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk deficient in fat to the extent of 33.3 per cent.

37 Mr. Tinappa Shetty, Vendor in the Eating House at No. 127, Kamathipura Bazar Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 40 on 4-7-38 or in default to undergo four weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk deficient in fat to the extent of 33.3 per cent.

38 Mr. Raghunath Gangadhar Biwalkar, Vendor in the Tea Shop at the Secretary, Schools' Committee's Office, Foras Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 25 on 6-7-38 or in default to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 11.1 per cent. extraneous water.

39 Mr. Sheriar Sam Irani, owner of the Eating House at No. 62, Victoria Garden Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 50 on 6-7-38 or in default to undergo six weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 10.0 per cent extraneous water.

41 Mr. Ramsarup Raghunandan, owner of the milk shop at Kanji Bhuwan, King Edward Memorial Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 30 on 5-7-38 or in default to undergo four weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 13.3 per cent extraneous water.

42 Mr. Pascu Kaitan, importer of milk at Bhau Daji Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 30 on 5-7-38 or in default to undergo four weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 11.1 per cent. extraneous water.

43 Mr. Mahabir Shivnath, owner of the Eating House at Kesharbag, Vincent Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 40 on 5-7-38 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 16.6 per cent extraneous water.

44 Mr. Krishnaji Narayan Kane, owner of the Eating House at No. 376, Lady Jamshedji Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 150 on 9-7-38 or in default to undergo four months' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 10.0 per cent. extraneous water. He was also ordered to pay Rs. 150 in charity.

45 Mr. Hussein Javat, Vendor in the Eating House at No. 205, DeLisle Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 75 on 9-7-38 or in default to undergo six weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk deficient in fat to the extent of 28.3 per cent.

46 Mr. Shesha Chandu Shetty, owner of the Eating House at No. 209-B DeLisle Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 100 on 9-7-38 or in default to undergo two months' simple imprisonment, for selling milk deficient in fat to the extent of 20.0 per cent.

47 Mr. Koraga Padoo, owner of the Eating House at No. 46—E & F, DeLisle Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 50 on 9-7-38 or in default to undergo six weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk deficient in fat to the extent of 20.0 per cen.

48 Mr. Haji Mahomed Haji Daud, owner of the Eating House at Gani Chawl, Tulsi Pipe Line Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 30 on 9-7-38 or in default to undergo four weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 11.1 per cent extraneous water.

49 Mr. Annaji Nagi, owner of the Eating House at No. 20—C, DeLisle Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 100 on 9-7-38 or in default to undergo four months' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 24.4 per cent extraneous water and deficient in fat to the extent of 17.2 per cent.

50 Mr. Pragji Manibhai Desai, owner of the Eating House at Nos. 19-19A, DeLisle Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 75 on 9-7-38 or in default to undergo six weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk deficient in fat to the extent of 33.3 per cent.

51 Mr. V. M. Shetty, owner of the Eating House at Dwarkanath Nivas, Gokhale Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 30 on 9-7-38 or in default to undergo four weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 10.0 per cent extraneous water. He was also ordered to pay Rs. 20 in charity.

52 Mr. Narsingh Krishna, owner of the Eating House at No. 3-A, DeLisle Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 30 on 9-7-38, or in default to undergo four weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 12.2 per cent extraneous water.

53 Mr. Ramlal Chhaganlal, owner of the Eating House at No. 17, DeLisle Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 60 on 9-7-38 or in default to undergo six weeks' imprisonment, for selling milk containing 20.0 per cent extraneous water.

54 Mr. G. D. Desai, owner of the Eating House at Shree Building, Ranade Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 75 on 9-7-38 or in default to undergo three months' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 26.6 per cent extraneous water.

55 Mr. Anappa Achut Shenoi, owner of the Eating House at No. 39-F, Abdulla Building, Tulsi Pipe Line, was convicted and fined Rs. 100 on 9-7-38 or in default to undergo two months' simple imprisonment for selling milk containing 11.1 per cent extraneous water. He was also ordered to pay Rs. 75 in charity.

56 Mr. Gawrishanker Shitalmal, owner of the Eating House at Janardan Building, Chhabildas Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 70 on 9-7-38 or in default to undergo six weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 21.1 per cent. extraneous water.

57 Mr. Haji Abbas Hussein, owner of the Eating House at No. 397, Lady Jamshedji Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 50 on 9-7-38 or in default to undergo six weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk deficient in fat to the extent of 20.0 per cent.

58 Mr. Padmanabhrao Nagappa, owner of the Eating House at No. 344, Lady Jamshedji Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 60 on 9-7-38 or in default to undergo six weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 21.1 per cent. extraneous water.

59 Mr. Madhav Janardan Kamat, owner of the Eating House at No. 371, Fergusson Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 30 on 9-7-38 or in default to undergo four weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 10.0 per cent extraneous water.

Heavy Agenda Before Burma Assembly

Varsity And Gambling Acts To Be Amended

RANGOON, July 20.

A number of official and non-official Bills will come up for discussion in the August session of the House of Representatives which will meet on August 22 next and is expected to continue for about three weeks.

Among the official business there will be the Rangoon University Act Amendment Bill, the Burma Gambling Act Amendment Bill and several other Bills relating to State industries, conditions of labour and their working hours on the lines of the recommendations of the Royal Commission of Labour.

The non-official members are also busy drafting some Bills, one of which aims at fixing the working hours of the shop assistants and such workers, and another to introduce direct payment of wages to the shipping labour.

The Bill to amend the Rangoon Municipal Act in order to secure a Burmese majority on the Corporation is likely to come up for discussion in this session. The Select Committee on this Bill held two sittings and the fate of the Bill is still indefinite.

KRISHNA
TALKIES DUBASH THEATRE.
Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA'S
"JAILOR"
Starring:—
SOHRAB MODI
(Director.)
LEELA CHITNIS, SHEELA, SADIQALI

BAGHBAN
A soul-stirring story based on infant marriage and early widowhood. Running to Record Houses
AT
IMPERIAL CINEMA
DAILY, 5-15, 8, & 10-30 p.m.
Matinees at 2-30 every Saturday, Sunday & Holiday.

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RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(ON FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Fail (Nagpur	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Cheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M
Frontier Mail (Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Mails, Express and Passenger trains.
Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35
Delhi Express	6 0
Gujarat Mail	6 45
Kathiawar Mail	7 25
Frontier Mail	8 15
The Flying Ranee (Mondays only) from Surat	*9 48
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Mondays) from Surat	10 58
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 0
Kathiawar Express	18 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesdays.

Departures from Bombay Central.

Kathiawar Express	8 45
Baroda Passenger	9 25
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 50
The Flying Ranee (Saturdays only) to Surat	15 10
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Saturdays) to Surat	18 5
Gujarat Mail	20 25
Frontier Mail	21 30
Kathiawar Mail	21 50
Delhi Express	22 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	22 25

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward pas-

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON—BOMBAY (via Poona.)
Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.
Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 7-24 p.m.
Delivery: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.
BOMBAY—LONDON (via Poona.)
Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.
Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.
BOMBAY—COLOMBO (via Poona).
Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.
Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Wedpesday, Saturday and Sunday at 7-15 a.m.
COLOMBO—BOMBAY (via Poona.)
Delivery: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday 6 p.m.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Thursday.

For attempting to cheat a person with an alleged false gallon measure, Rajnarayan Singh Lalta Singh was produced at the Dadar Court and was ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 100 till the 30th instant at the Dadar Court to-day.

Three persons were arrested by the Bhoiwada police on suspicion that they were concerned in Cycle thefts

It was stated that Richard Meredith Moniz was arrested in Jehangir Mherwanji Street with a cycle and when questioned admitted having stolen it at Matunga. He is alleged to have said that he intended to sell it to Earnest Lewis and Alexander John Midday, who were later arrested in a building. It was further stated that a search of the room of Meredith, a key of which was found in possession of Alexander, yielded a cycle with the number filed off and several cycle parts similarly treated.

The accused were remanded into police custody till the 30th July at the Dadar Court.

Alli Umardin, a "reputed thief" who had four previous convictions to his credit, was hauled up again before the Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, under the provisions of the Police Act, on charges of loitering.

He was arrested early on the night of July 8 at Charni Road Junction.

Subsequent enquiries of the Police are stated to have revealed that he was not employed and had no residence.

When asked to explain himself before the Court he made the plea, "I wished the Constable and he arrested me."

Alli was found guilty under the provisions of the Act by the Bench, and was sentenced to six weeks' R.I.

Alleged Defamation

"Mr. Horniman will stoutly defend himself and will not shirk this prosecution for defamation," stated Mr. Joachim Alva, when he made an application in the Court of Mr. Mankar, Presidency Magistrate at Girgaon on Wednesday evening. The application was made for adjourning the case on grounds of Mr. Horniman's illness.

Mr. C. B. Kulkarni, Advocate for the Complainant, opposed the application for adjournment and stated that Mr Horniman should have produced a medical certificate.

Mr. Joachim Alva retorted that Mr. Horniman was averse to the entire tribe of Doctors and would neither consult them nor be guided by their opinion. He was a doctor unto himself but if a medical certificate was demanded it would be forthcoming.

On a previous occasion, Dr. Harden, Military Medical Adviser to the Chinese Government at Nanking had certified regarding Mr. Horniman's illness. However Mr. Horniman would be present on the next occasion in Court and defend himself against the charge of defamation brought against him. It was no fault of the Accused if the case was adjourned from time to time, as it had run the gamut of three Courts and placed for trial before three different Magistrates!

The complaint refers to the front page article entitled "Dadagiri in Girgaum" published in the "Sentinel" of May 3 in which the complainant who claims to be a goldsmith stated that he had been grossly defamed with 'abominable allegations.'

Accused No. 1 tendered an apology to the complainant, Nathuram Bhau Hatkar and put two rupees in the Charity Box. Mr. Joachim Alva appeared on behalf of V. R. Chodankar, who however remained unrepentent.

The Court fixed 3-30 p. m. on August 3 as the next date of hearing.

Alleged Faking Of Genuiue Holland Bulbs

Several thousands of Japanese electric bulbs are sold in Bombay markets and outside as genuine Holland bulbs. Some of these bear the trade-mark of well-known Holland brands.

These allegations were made today before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, by Mr. N. N. Saher, in outlining the case against Mr. D. Sharma and S. Sharma, partners of Sharma Trading Company. The accused are charged under Sections 6 and 7 of the Merchandise Marks Act.

The case is an offshoot of a complaint lodged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate by Mr. Parsons, a representative of certain electric companies in Holland, stating that a large number of faked Holland bulbs were in the market. The matter was referred to the C. I. D. for investigation and report. Mr. Saher stated that two police officers were engaged in investigating the case for six months.

Inspector Cooper, in the course of his investigations, raided a room in Yeruwala Building at Sandhurst Road and seized 4,000 genuine and 3,000 faked Holland bulbs. All the bulbs were marked 'Made in Holland'.

Moosa Gulam Hussain was later on traced by the police. He is stated to have given the names of various electric firms including the Sharma Trading Company, who asked him to stamp the bulbs.

Mr. Saher further stated that the rubber stamp-maker was later on traced and two lakhs of wrappers were seized from a printing press. 158 faked bulbs were seized from Sharma Trading Company.

Names Not In Complaint

Mr. S. G. Velinker raised a preliminary objection on the ground that the complaint was not in order as the names of the accused were not mentioned in the complaint. He, however, suggested, without prejudice to the interests of his clients a short cut. His clients, he said, were prepared to give an undertaking to the complainant not to sell bulbs bearing false trade mark. He did not admit the truth of the allegations made by the complainant as far as his clients were concerned regarding the alleged infringement, his clients were, however, prepared to state that they had no intention of applying false trade marks to the goods sold by them and that if in the course of their business, they unwittingly mixed up faked with genuine bulbs they were sorry for the same.

Mr. Parsons wanted time to consult the Consul for Netherlands regarding the undertaking and the case was therefore postponed.

"Alleged Cheating"

In connection with the report that appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 9th July under the heading "alleged cheating," of the case in which Mr. P. N. K. Moorty charged Mr. Sreenivasa Iyer and his wife and son with cheating, it was stated that the Magistrate issued orders that the accused should pay back to the complainant the sum of Rs. 200 he had received from the latter. This statement is not correct. The Magistrate only suggested that the parties might come to a settlement and postponed the case till August 12.

3 Years For Counterfeiting

(From A Correspondent).
BULSAR, (By Mail.)

The Sessions Judge at Dhulia has delivered judgment in the case known as "The All-India Counterfeit conspiracy." In this case one Dinkarrao Lalji from Navapur and Lalji Madhu and Baburao Lalji from Nandurbar were the accused.

Dinkerrao Lalji has been convicted, under Sec. 232 and 235 Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment of 3 years, for each of the offences. The imprisonment is to run concurrently. Lalji Madhu and Baburao are acquitted.

The

Princess Arrives!

in TOWN TO-DAY!

Bombay owes her a Royal Reception!

Will the Princess get the throne of her dying father? Or will it go to a hotel-girl as devised by the Prime Minister of the State? See **'India's Greta Garbo.'**

Lalita Pavar

as Princess in

A 'ROYAL' RELEASE

"Raj-Kumari"

A 'KRISHIN' Picture Directed by KHOSLA; Supported by A STAR-CAST:

*NAZIR (India's Eddie Polo), *MAJID, *O. K. DAR, *Master SHIRAZ, *GOPE & OMKAR.

You will be Thrilled to See AMEENA'S

DANCE OF THE SERPENT!

Gala Opening To-day at 2-30

at the Palatial **S-U-P-E-R** Cinema Charni Rd. Tram Junction

To-day 4 Shows: 2-30, 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p. m.

Advance Booking for Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 1-2 Seats.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

V U B 244 metres (1,231 kc/s).
a.m
8-0 Friday Concert. 11-30 Panditrao Nagarkar. Bar katwa liyo: Jaunpuri, 11-50 Bombay Orchestra: Vasant mukhari
noon.
12-0 Yesterday's Talk. Sa-re-ga. Music lesson by B. R Deodhar.
p.m
12-15 Amirbai Karnataki. Music. 12-45 Vichitra Been. 12-55 Market Rates. 1-5 Dance and Variety. 1-33 Francisco Lomuto Orquesta Tipica. 5-30 Songs from Mirabai. 5-45 Durrani. Ghazal and geet. 6-5 Garba Dhun, Orchestra. 6-15 Panditrao Nagarkar. 6-45 The Instrumental Trio. 7-0 To Bhumijan. 7-45 Commercial News. 8-0 Beggar Problem in Bombay. A talk in Gujarati by Urmila Mehta. 8-15 Panditrao Nagarkar. 8-30 Khyber. Musical Composition. 8-35 Amirbai Karnataki. Light music. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Amirbai Karnataki. Film songs. 9-30 News. 9-45 To-night in Bombay. By Freny Lalkaka. 10-0 Syncopation on Two Pianos. 10-25 Rae Jenkin's Cosmopolitans. 10-30 Ken Mac and His Dance Band.

Bombay—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II.
31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
a.m
8-0 Same as in Bombay I. 11-30 Same as in Bombay I.
TRANSMISSION III.
61 metres (4,905 kc/s).
p.m.
5-30 Same as in Bombay I.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 340 metres (886 kc/s.)
TRANSMISSION I
a.m.
7-0 Recitation from Quran. 7-15 Chughtai and his Octet. 7-30 Light Music. 7-50 Bakhsha Qawwal. 8-15 Shamimbai. 8-25 Classical Music. News. 8-40 In English 8-50 In Hindustani.
TRANSMISSION II.
noon.
12-0 Ishwar Bhagu.
p.m
1-0 Melody and Romance.
TRANSMISSION III.
p.m
6-0 Qawwali 6-20 Instrumental Interlude 6-35 Light Music 6-50 Ramzam Khan 7-10 Shamimbai 7-30 For Villagers Only 8-0 Instrument Music 8-15 A Novel. talk in Hindustani by J. Kumar 8-30 Ghazals from Hasrat 8-45 Baksha Qawwal 9-0 Shamimbai News, Weather 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Qawwali 10-0 "Dynamic personalities I have met," talk by J. Foulds 10-15 Classical Music 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II.
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)
Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III.
60 metres (4,995 kc/s.)
p.m.
6-0 C. Music 6-25 Shamimbai 6-45 Qawwali 7-30 Pageant of Radio. In memory of Marconi 1874-1937 BBC programme 8-15 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I 9-45 Chamber Music 10-55 News

Calcutta Programme

V U C 370 metres (810 kc/s).
(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).
p.m.
12-36 Market Rates. 12-41 Variety Programme. Weather for Ocean. 1-36 Readings from Quran. 1-51 Toser Ali. 2-6 Islamic Songs. 4-36 Children's Corner. 5-36 Programme for children. 6-6 When the Sun Goes Down. 6-51 News. 7-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 7-21 Indian Theatrical Night.

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres (1,500 kc/s).
p.m.
5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-40 Recitation from Quran. 5-55 Punjabi Naat. 6-5 Naz Begam. 6-25 Roshan Lal. 6-45 Around Ammu Jan. 6-50 Roll Call. 6-52 News in Hindustani for Children. 7-2 Sitar. 7-10 Story by a Child. 7-15 Geet by Ammu Jan. 7-25 Short talk in Hindustani. 7-35 Riddles and Tit-bits. 7-40 Khyber Orchestra. 7-45 Readings from Books. 8-0 Naz Begam. 8-15 Hour with villagers. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Roshan Lal. 10-0 Clarionet and Tabla. 10-5 Naz Begam. 10-30 Instrumental Interlude. 10-40 Roshan Lal.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres (1,086 kc/s).
p.m.
6-30 Inayatbai Dheruwali. 6-50 Tufail Ahmad. 7-0 Bhup Kalyan on the Sarangi. 7-5 Inayatbai Dheruwali. 7-30 For Countryside. 8-0 Mohammad Iqbal. 8-5 Amir Khan of Ferozepore. 8-15 Classical Music. 8-25 Inayatbai Dheruwali. 8-40 Airvoice Orchestra. 8-50 Amir Ali. 8-55 Inayatbai Dheruwali. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Current Events. Talk by M. L. Chowla. 10-0 Paul Robeson's Songs.

Lucknow Programme

V U W 293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s).
p.m.
6-30 Iqbal Khan of Lucknow. 6-55 Khursheed Jan (Junior). 7-25 Bijon Kumar Bose 7-45 Domestic Life in Europe. A talk in Hindustani by Begam Abdul Hamid. 8-0 Khursheed Jan. 8-25 Bijon Kumar Bose. 8-50 Recorded Music. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Bijon Kumar Bose. 10-5 Purshottam Das. 10-15 Iqbal Khan. 10-35 Khursheed Jan.

Madras—I Programme

V U M 211 metres (1,420 kc/s).
p.m.
5-30 V. C. V. Iyer: Vocalist. 7 Women in Parliament, talk in Tamil by A. R. Lakshmipathi. 7-15 V.C. V. Iyer. 7-45 Shrimati Vidya: Veena. 8-30 Manmatha Vijayam. 9-15 News, weather. 9-30 Nation's Breath, by Surgeon-General with Govt. of Madras. 9-45 Madhuram: Vocalist.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres, (4,950 kc/s).
p.m.
5-30 to 6 Programme as in Madras I. 6 For Villager (Telugu). 6-30 For Villager (Tamil). 7 to 9-45 Programme as in Madras I. 9-45 Song recital. 10-15 Light programme.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ 13.93m. (21.53 Mc/s). GSH 13.97m. (21.47 Mc/s). GSG 16.86m. (17.79 Mc/s). GSG (to 9-30 p.m.) 16.86m. (17.79 Mc/s). GSF 19.82m. (15.14 Mc/s).
p.m.
7-30 Sing-Song. 8-30 Building the City: 1, talk by Herbert J. Manzoni. 8-45 Test, commentary. 8-55 Clockmouth Comet. 9-30 News. 9-50 Next Week's Programmes.
a.m.
10 Test commentary. 10-10 Dancing Time. 10-55 Test, commentary on the closing overs of the day and a summary of the day's play, by Howard Marshall, from Headingley, Leeds. 10-50 p.m. to 11-45 p.m. Arabic programme.

ALL INDIA RADIO

MADRAS, July 21.

The Reserve Bank is anxious that some traditions and conventions should grow up in the Indian Banking system, as is the case of the British banking system instead of bringing about Legislative remedies for the difficulties that the banks may meet with."

This is the point, it is learnt, Sir James Taylor, Governor of the Reserve Bank, laid great stress upon both during his discussion yesterday with the Scheduled Bank deputationists and at the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, where he met prominent businessmen and bankers of the presidency.

Sir James Taylor is understood to be of the opinion that the Reserve Bank Act does give enough powers and discretion to the Reserve Bank to come up to the help of the Scheduled Banks and that there is no need for amending the act so soon.

He seems to have suggested that as the Reserve Bank wants to have intimate and closer contacts with the Scheduled Banks, the latter should keep them fully informed of their position in good times, as well as in bad times and confide in the Reserve Bank more freely than hitherto so that the Reserve Bank will be in a position to help them to the fullest extent possible.

Sir James is also understood to have stressed the necessity on the Scheduled Banks to keep their full quota of their different lines of defence in the shape of different classes of securities, which they should keep in their own interest.—A. P.

DEVELOPMENT OF BROADCASTING

All-India Station Directors' Meeting

BOMBAY, July 21.

Two representatives of the All-India Radio Merchants Association attended by invitation a meeting of the All-India Station Directors yesterday.

They raised a number of points concerning programmes, wavelengths and introduction of a common language in Broadcasting. They laid emphasis on giving more time to Indian programmes and light news, which is suited to the taste of the common people in preference to classical music. They also suggested slight alterations in the morning and in the evening transmissions in Bombay, and a revision of the procedure in the matter of licenses and their renewal to check piracy.

The views of the All-India Radio on the points raised were explained by the Controller of Broadcasting, Mr. Lionel Fielden, who assured the Association of his wholehearted co-operation in taking simultaneous measures for the development of broadcasting in India.—A. P.

A NEW POSTAL SERVICE

Now a new postal service looms in sight as a convenience to those who wish to send a letter of greeting, or a forgotten bill or may-be a petulent letter to someone who has forgotten to send them his usual birthday present. In future whilst travelling on the Frontier Mail or the Flying Ranee special souvenir note paper, envelopes and stamps will be procurable from the Conductor and they will be able to post their letters in the very train itself.

So when we next receive a letter let us cast our minds back to Rowland Hill and the way he paved for the cheap transport of all mail and let us look in our daily mail for a letter from one of our friends who has remembered us, and made use of the new service which has been inaugurated on these two popular trains.

what is H.V.M vanaspati used for?

H. V. M. Vanaspati is used for frying, flavouring rice, spreading on chappatis, making sweetmeats and for every other kind of cooking.

energy—and we'll all enjoy our meals much more.

Yes, but just think what it might be made from.

Is there any special reason why I should use it?

H.V.M. Vanaspati is guaranteed pure and it is made in India from the best refined Indian vegetable oils. In fact, the Government Analyst of Bombay has awarded it a Certificate of Purity —cook our next meal with it and you'll be convinced.

Of course there is! H.V.M Vanaspati makes food far more delicious and it is extremely nourishing. It contains vitamin and it will help to make us and our children healthy and full of

The Certificate issued by the Bombay Government Analyst states that H. V. M. Vanaspati:

1. is absolutely pure,
2. contains no animal fat,
3. is manufactured under the latest and most hygienic conditions,
4. is untouched by hand throughout the entire process of manufacture,
5. can be recommended with confidence as a pure wholesome article of food.

for all cooking

HVM VANASPATI

Sold in air-tight tins of 2 lbs., 5 lbs. and 10 lbs. to keep it pure and wholesome.
H.V.M. VANASPATI IS SOLD IN ALL SHOPS.

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NATIONALIST SPAIN'S RECOVERY CAMPAIGN

BURGOS (By Mail).

A far-reaching law of "agricultural recuperation" affecting the conquered area of Aregon, Catalonia and Castellon has been passed by the Nationalist Government.

The fields in this area have hardly been cultivated at all by the Republicans. Besides, their owners have in many cases re-treated with the Republicans been killed, or just disappeared. In other cases ownership is doubtful or disputed.

The new law creates a "Recovery Service" which will collect all agricultural produce, abandoned agricultural implements and cultivate growing crops.

All lands whose owners have disappeared, or the ownership of which is doubtful, are to be provisionally taken over and administered by the Government.

When a new area is captured, the military authorities must first prevent the requisitioning and removal of agricultural effects, except such as are required for army transport and victualling.

A local committee will then be formed to collect produce, make an inventory of abandoned property, determine ownership and restore agriculture to a normal basis.

FOR INDUSTRIAL REGENERATION

BURGOS (By Mail).

Nationalist Spain, with a shortage of certain raw materials, a lack of available foreign currency and most of the country's manufacturing centres in Republican hands, is making strenuous efforts to build up her industries on self-sufficient lines.

Probably the most pressing need is for textiles, in which a number of interesting experiments in "substitutes" are being carried out.

Remarkable results have been obtained from broom (or furze) which grows wild in many of the most barren parts of the Peninsular. It has been found that this provides an excellent substitute for Indian but thus saving an enormous sum yearly which was formerly devoted to importing this article.

The fibre obtained is of good and consistent quality and not only costs less to the manufacturer but also provides work and money for the Spanish peasant.

In addition some 30 per cent of the waste products can be made to yield cellulose and a small proportion of resin. The woody part of the shrub can be used as fuel.

Baron Abella, an enthusiast in these matters is trying to revive the ancient castilian industry of cultivating and manufacturing hemp.

The cultivation of flax has already been started in some provinces—indeed baron a bella introduced it into upper Aragon and Catalonia in 1930 in conjunction with an irrigation scheme.

Attempts are now being made to extend the industry to the Basque provinces where the spring time rainfall is more than adequate for the purpose.

Earlier this year a decree was issued strictly controlling the cotton industry, which, it is thought may be very profitably extended in North Africa.

THE POPULAR INSURANCE Co., Ltd.,

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Invites applications for District Agents and Organisers in the Bombay Presidency. Attractive terms and permanent appointments.

Apply to:—

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'Phone: 30600.

31 YEARS OF GASTRIC ULCERS

Stomach Now Quite Healed

Who could blame a stomach sufferer for giving up every hope of a cure after 31 long years of suffering?

But relief does surely come when the remedy that never fails is put to the test. Mrs. M. H. Y. discovered that to her everlasting joy. She writes: "I have been a terrible sufferer from ulcers in the stomach for 31 years. I have tried no end of remedies, all of which failed. I have suffered no end of pain, but was advised to take Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. After the first dose I began to improve, and now my stomach is quite healed.

"I shall be glad to recommend it to any stomach sufferer. My son was cured, after hospital treatment had failed, by Maclean Brand Stomach Powder."

No stomach sufferer can say his or her case is hopeless in the light of this lady's experience. Many thousands of stomach sufferers have been cured of stomach trouble or saved from operations for gastric or duodenal ulcers by MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder, with the signature "ALEX C. MACLEAN" on the bottle and carton, and the red seal on the carton. Never sold loose. Powder or tablets. From all chemists and stores.

THE BOMBING OF GUERNICA

A Basque Lady's Account

Donald R. Darling, 34 Eglinton Hill, London, writing to the Editor of the "Manchester Guardian" says:

Sir,—In answer to Mr. Arnold Lunn's latest reference to the bombing of Guernica, in which he quotes as evidence an analysis made by Mr. Sencourt, who was far away from the scene of that massacre when it occurred, I should like to quote a statement made by Senorita Julene de Urtzelai, who was present on that occasion and for whose integrity I can vouch. I would add that Senorita Urtzelai belongs to that large section of the Basque community which was dubbed "Red" by Franco but whose political denomination is Conservative and whose religion is Catholic. Her statement is as follows:—

On April 24, 1937, the war front was at Lequeitio and Berriatua. Twenty kilometres behind the lines, at Guernica, market-day was in progress. The streets were full of peasants from the surrounding villages. Shortly after four o'clock in the afternoon I was in a shop in Guernica with two of my sisters. Whilst we were making our purchases the church bells began to ring, warning the town that enemy aviation was approaching. We ran to a near-by refuge. The first bomb fell in Station Street. Then there was a pause of about ten minutes, and thinking that the danger was over we went back to the shop to collect the handkerchiefs and materials we had purchased.

Just as we entered the shop the bombardment began again in earnest. We saw the German 'planes circling over the town. This was no novelty, as we had seen them so many times. We ran to the shelter in the Town Hall, which is situated in the Plaza de los Fueros. The Town Hall has two storeys and the ground floor had been made into a refuge. We went into a passage with some twenty other people. There was a door which was reinforced by wooden slabs and sacks of earth. At the beginning of the bombardment a bomb fell very near to our shelter, shaking the door and the reinforcements. The whole shelter trembled. A second bomb which also fell near burst the door open and split the wooden slabs, and as the bombs went on dropping all around us the building collapsed about us and we were trapped.

Then some of an A. R. P. squadron came and opened a hole in the debris so that we could breathe. This was just in time, as we were choking with the dust and smoke. Several of the people in the shelter were wounded when everything collapsed, and I was struck on the head with a beam. Everybody was surprisingly calm, including an old lady who told us she was 90. She told us not to be frightened.

From where we were we heard the bombs falling all around. It was terrible. The explosions ceased only when the 'planes swooped down to machine-gun the people who were trying to run out into the hills. We could hear the rat-tat-tat of the guns and the zooming of the engines. During this time we managed to enlarge the hole that had been made in the debris so that a soldier who was in the refuge could squeeze out. At the risk of his life he brought us some water, as we were choking. The bombs continued to fall, and I learnt afterwards that my father and eldest brother had to run into the fields in order to avoid being killed. The 'planes swooped all around, machine-gunning, and everywhere people were falling dead and wounded. From where they were they watched the bombs falling on Guernica and saw fires burst out everywhere.

Another of my brothers was on sick leave from the front in Guernica visiting the doctor. In spite of the fact that the doctor had his own private shelter in the garden, they thought it better for everyone to seek a place of safety for himself. My brother ran to a shelter which had been constructed in a narrow street between two houses. Both houses were set on fire by incendiary bombs and collapsed over the shelter, in which there were some hundreds of persons. When the wrecking squads arrived they were only able to find twelve people alive, amongst them my brother, and had to drag them out over the charred corpses of the rest. A Catholic priest was also saved and he had been able to confess and bless many of the dying people.

When we managed to crawl out of the ruins of our shelter we did not know where we were. Guernica had disappeared. Those few houses left standing were on fire. The fires produced terrific heat and there was over all a terrible smell of burning flesh. As far as the military value of the "operation" is concerned, suffice it to say that, whilst almost all private houses were destroyed, the barracks and the Army headquarters were not touched.

As a Catholic I swear that the foregoing is the solemn truth.

JULENE DE URITZELAI.

London, July 1.

BENNY LYNCH FINED

Championship Title Taken Away

LONDON, July 21.

The British Boxing Board of Control have fined Benny Lynch £200 for failing to weigh in at 8 a.m. for his fight against Jurich also declared that Lynch has forfeited the British European Flyweight Titles which are now regarded as vacant.—Reuter.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH GERMAN WORKING CLASS

PARIS, (By Mail).

A Socialist official recently spent three months in Germany exploring the German underground. He discovered that the working class opposition to Hitler is physically too tired to fight. One evening he was conferring with three comrades on the political situation. They were intensely interested, but it was evening and after a long day's work, so that after an hour one of the group was sound asleep and the other two were so tired that they could not continue the conference.

Labour hours, formerly 48 hours a week, are now generally 54, 60 and at times even 72 hours a week. Moreover, there has been an enormous speed-up of work and an increase in the productivity of the individual worker of 10, 12, and even 20 per cent since 1933.

THE REASON WHY.

The result is that the workers are too tired for any underground activity. There has been a notable lack of reports from opposition workers' groups to their friends in other countries. The reason is that the workers are too exhausted to write. They meet their comrades seldom and then only for a few minutes on the street, just time enough to pass along some anti-fascist material. Even this is languishing, because the workers cannot trust their own homes for fear that a child who is a member of the Hitler Youth will betray them.

Fascism has not yet won the workers, but Hitler's successful foreign policy and some of his social measures have made a strong impression upon them. Nationalism is dominant, total wages are higher, though the cost of living, taxes and "voluntary donations" are higher also, official propaganda emphasizes the improved economic conditions and contrary information is lacking. Terror and secret police supervision are intense and illegal activities are exceedingly dangerous. Many workers are capitulating, but the majority is still anti-fascist.—N. N. S.

SIMLA, July 20.

The following is the epidemiological bulletin of the Eastern Bureau, Singapore, over the week ending 2nd July, 1938:—

Plague cases: Rangoon 2; cholera cases: Allahabad 7, Calcutta 41, Cawnpore 3, Delhi 3, Bassein 1, Hanoi 3, Hongkong 25, Shanghai 301, Canton 2, Macao 143 deaths.

Smallpox cases: Bombay 5, Calcutta 22, Madras 37, Hanoi 1, Hongkong 1, Shanghai 1.—United Press.

MEAKIN CUP FOOTBALL

North Staffords Draw With Suffolks

Thursday's match, in the Meakin Cup Football Tournament, which was played between the North Staffordshire Regiment from Poona and the Suffolk Regiment from Mhow, resulted in a draw despite extra-time. The teams shared 2 goals. This was the first appearance of both the Regiments in Bombay.

The standard of football was poor and weak finishing, of both attack-lines, was a feature of the game.

The Stafford's goal had a narrow early in the start, a combined effort being spoiled by Upson, Suffolk's inside-left, who failed to draw home the advantage from a very close range. At the opposite end, Beswick, Stafford's inside-left, hit the crossbar and the defending goalkeeper cleared cleverly, before Beswick could do any damage from the rebound.

Occasional 'tries' on either side brought a goalless first half to an end.

Soon after resumption a dangerous movement, in which Rozier and Beswick took part, saw the former giving North Staffords the lead, netting from close up. Lowe saved from Jockell at the other end.

After a spell of continuous attacking, the Suffolks drew level, Upson, their inside-left, accepting a centre from his flankman.

For the remaining period of play and even in extra-time the Mhow Regiment went all out and continually pinned their opponents in their territory. No less than 3 likely openings were wasted, Burling, Jockell and Upson being the Suffolk's forwards to blame.

The match will be replayed today.

RESULT.

NORTH STAFFORDS ..... 1 Goal.
SUFFOLKS ..... 1 Goal.

TEAMS:

NORTH STAFFORDS: Lowe; Wallage and Bates; Hibbard, Willis and Roberts; Grosvenor, Bould Rozier, Beswick and Brookes.

SUFFOLKS: Bond; Abbott and Aliston; Fountain, Moss and Bell; Cook, Burling, Jockell, Upson and Stannard.

REFEREE: Sgt. L. Dyer.

LINESMEN: Capt. J. M. Lee and L. Marshall.

To-day's Match

North Staffords vs Suffolks (replay) at 5-45 p.m.

"MERCURY" HEADING FOR MONTREAL

MONTREAL, July 21.

Seaplane "mercury" sent a radio message that she was 680 miles from Botwood, New Foundland at 05-44 B.S.T. She was averaging 145 M.P.H. The weather was clearing after continuous rains over turbulent seas". There was also some fog.

At 09-30 "Mercury" was in the vicinity of Cape Bauld, New Foundland heading direct for Montreal.—Reuter's Special.

Amateur Cine Society

The first annual general meeting of the Amateur Cine Society of India was held in the Society's Office on Thursday. Dr. B. B. Yodh, Vice-President of the Society was in the chair.

A Managing Committee consisting of 15 members, with powers to co-opt, if necessary, the maximum number of members of 20, was elected at the meeting.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

The following notifications have been made in Thursday's Govt. Gazette.

Mr. S. H. Raza, on return from leave, is appointed Assistant Collector, Nasik District, vice Mr. Abbaskhan Mohamadkhan Pathan reverting.

A post of Assistant Horticulturist in Class II of the Bombay Agricultural Service has been created and Mr. P. G. Dani, Agricultural Overseer appointed to officiate in it.

Mr. M. R. Meher, I.C.C., Disttrict and Sessions Judge, West Khandesh, is granted leave.

Mr. G. J. Desai has been permitted to resume duty as officiating Senior Assistant, Town Planning and Valuation Department at Ahmedabad.

Venkatesh Ramchandra Kulkarni, late talati of Parali Saza in taluka and district Satara, has been dismissed from Government service.

Khan Bahadur M. N. Mehta, an Honorary Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Poona, is invested with the additional power, to require security for good behaviour—section 110.

Mr. D. Y. Fell, I.C.S., a Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Poona, is invested with the additional power, to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes—section 407.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 21.

The following are maximum and minimum, temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall	Past 24 hours.	Since June 1. Departure from normal
Agra	86	77	T	0.4	10.9 +2.0
Amraoti	85	74	—	—	16.3 +3.4
Akola	88	75	—	—	23.2 +11.1
Ahmedabad	87	78	T	T	12.0 —0.2
Ajmer	91	74	0.9	5.5	—1.6
Ahmednagar	81	70	—	—	16.7 +9.2
Ambala	94	81	T	T	6.8 —1.8
Allahabad	89	80	0.2	18.1	+5.9
Benares	90	80	0.1	16.2	+3.9
Bareilly	89	80	T	T	14.5 +0.3
BOMBAY	86	75	0.2	43.4	+6.3
Bangalore	77	65	0.4	4.3	—1.3
Bhopal	81	74	—	—	27.9 —
Baroda	85	76	0.1	19.6	—
Belgaum	75	68	0.1	18.4	—0.6
Bahawalpur	106	82	0.1	0.1	—1.7
Bijapur	82	70	0.1	7.9	+3.1
Bellary	83	75	T	T	5.8 —0.7
Bhavnagar	91	78	T	T	9.2 +1.0
Chittagong	89	77	0.1	34.3	—9.7
Calcutta	88	80	T	T	12.9 —7.6
Cuttack	91	78	0.3	15.6	—2.5
Cawnpore	89	80	T	T	18.2 +7.4
Calicut	88	73	0.5	70.4	+15.8
Colombo	85	79	—	—	5.2 —6.5
Cheerapunji	77	67	—	—	213.5 +43.8
Cocanada	86	75	T	T	13.3 +4.4
Cochin	82	75	0.3	42.9	—1.4
Dehra Dun	89	74	0.6	34.1	+8.6
Delhi	88	79	T	T	5.5 —3.4
Dehra I. Khan	95	82	—	—	1.4 —0.6
Darjeeling	64	57	0.5	59.8	+11.4
Desa	91	75	2.9	6.6	—1.5
Dalhousie	—	—	—	—	22.2 +2.0
Fort Sandeman	92	74	0.1	1.0	—0.9
Gorakhpur	90	81	T	T	24.8 +8.9
Hyderabad (Dn.)	79	70	0.5	—	—
Hyderabad (Sind.)	102	83	—	—	1.5 —0.8
Indore	84	73	T	T	28.8 +16.3
Jhansi	86	75	T	T	23.2 +11.0
Jubbulpore	82	75	0.3	25.0	+1.1
Jacobabad	—	—	—	—	— —
Jaipur	85	76	1.1	6.0	—1.8
Karwar	83	76	0.2	59.3	—5.8
Karachi	88	81	—	—	0.1 —2.6
Kodiakanal	60	51	—	—	4.3 —3.3
Khandwa	88	74	T	T	19.5 +8.3
Lucknow	88	79	0.4	26.7	+14.6
Ludhiana	95	81	—	—	2.9 —5.3
Lahore	96	81	—	—	5.4 +0.1
Lyallpur	96	80	T	T	4.5 +1.4
Multan	102	87	—	—	1.2 —0.5
Mysore	85	67	—	—	2.1 —2.6
Madras	93	77	T	T	2.6 —1.8
Maymyo	81	67	0.1	8.4	—4.2
Marmagoa	82	73	0.1	43.8	—
Malegaon	82	73	—	—	9.9 +2.3
Mussoorie	70	59	0.4	31.6	+10.3
Mahableshwar	65	61	2.2	149.1	+40.0
Murree	65	60	1.9	19.4	+8.0
Mount Abu	73	66	5.1	17.2	—1.7
Masulipatam	87	76	—	—	10.3 +1.3
Mandalay	91	78	0.1	5.8	—2.3
Mangalore	84	74	0.8	84.3	+19.7
Meerut	—	—	—	—	8.2 —1.6
Mercara	68	62	1.6	71.9	+17.9
Nagpur	87	74	0.1	26.4	+7.7
Ootacamund	61	51	0.1	5.7	—6.8
Patna	90	80	T	T	19.2 +3.1
Peshawar	89	77	T	T	1.2 +0.1
Poona	80	72	T	T	10.7 +1.3
Pachmarhi	76	68	1.3	41.2	+16.2
Port Blair	84	76	0.3	41.3	+11.6
Quetta	—	—	—	—	— —
Ranchi	85	72	T	T	14.4 —5.5
Rawalpindi	86	74	0.7	15.3	+8.3
Rangoon	81	74	1.2	28.9	—3.4
Ratnagiri	83	75	1.1	74.4	+21.5
Rajkot	87	76	T	T	12.8 +1.2
Sialkot	95	82	—	—	8.4 +0.6
Srinagar	94	71	T	T	3.1 —0.1
Sholapur	82	72	—	—	20.8 +12.6
Shillong	76	62	—	—	22.8 —4.2
Simla	65	57	0.1	13.7	—4.1
Surat	86	78	0.1	22.8	+3.0
Salem	95	73	1.1	4.0	—1.6
Trichinopoly	94	80	—	—	1.5 —0.9
Trivandrum	83	75	0.1	16.4	—2.3
Vizagapatam	87	77	—	—	11.8 +4.0

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

STRONG MONSOON IN N. GUJARAT

POONA, July 21.

Unsettled conditions over the North Bay of Bengal are accentuating off Orissa and Circars' coast.

The monsoon has been very strong in East Rajputana, North Gujarat and fairly active in the rest of the country excluding eastern Himalayas.

The region of Sind and the neighbourhood and southeast of Madras over which areas scattered showers occurred.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Mount Abu 5 inches; Kotah 4 inches, Kanker, Dessa 3: Saugor, Murree, Mahableshwar and Nizamabad 2: Dalionguni, Pachmarhi, Udaipur, Parbhani, Mercara one and half; Sutna Jagdalpur Hissar, Jaipur, Ajmer, Ratnagiri, Khandala and Salem 1.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 81-7-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +054 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.2 degrees.

Temperatu e (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.1 degrees 1.1 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.0 degrees 1.1 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 89 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 209 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 38 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rain in 24 hours 0.23 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 12.19 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 44.72 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 21-7-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.88 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.68 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

PROTECTION OF TRADE MARKS

Why Should Secretary Of State Interfere?

BOMBAY, July 21.

A suggestion that the power to make arrangements with the Government of any foreign State including His Majesty's Government and the Dominions for the mutual protection of trade marks should be vested in the Government of India and the executive authority in respect of such arrangement should be exercised solely by that Government, as distinguished from His Majesty's Government, has been made by the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, in the course of a communication to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay on the proposed legislation for the registration of trade marks in India.

The Indian commercial community, says the Secretary, has been long since demanding that the right to enter into trade agreement on behalf of India should lie with the India Government without any interference from the Secretary of State The Committee suggests that Clause 58 of the said legislation should be substituted by a simple provision authorising the Government of India to make arrangements with all foreign Governments including the Government of the United Kingdom on such terms as they may deem fit and necessary.—United Press

BRAHMAPUTRA STILL RISING

Villagers Rescued From House Tops

GAUHATI, July 21.

The river Brahmaputra is still rising inundating villages and fields on its banks. Its tributaries are also in spate. The rise in the river is 24 inches during the last 48 hours. The current is so strong that the country boats are finding it impossible to cross the river which resulted in non-supply of food-stuffs from villages on the other side of the river.

This rapid rise in the river caused panic among the citizens, some of whom have already shifted elsewhere for safety.

A message from Tezpur town which is also situated on the bank of Brahmaputra, says that in one interior village hundreds of people, who took shelter on tree-tops and house-tops, were rescued by the Deputy Commissioner, who went to the locality with a civil surgeon and the police Superintendent. Hundreds of people from the interior villages have arrived at the town and taken shelter in the railway line, streets and temporary sheds constructed at the station yard.—United Press.

LIQUIDATION MUST BE PREVENTED

Travancore Bank Shareholders And Depositors' Appeal To Ruler & Dewan

The Hon. Secretary of the Committee of Shareholders and Depositors of the Travancore and National Quilon Bank Ltd. writes:

The Committee of the Shareholders and Depositors of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank Ltd., Bombay, appointed at the public meeting held on June 28 last has been trying to support the Bank with a view to prevent liquidation.

For this purpose they have addressed the Maharaja and the Dewan of the Travancore State and have suggested to them that in view of the large interests of Shareholders and Depositors in British India whose support has been a source of great revenue to the State it becomes them both to so maintain the happy relations between the investing British Indian Public and that of their own State that the Bank may, if possible, be made to run again, if necessary on reconstructed basis.

The Committee further requested them to consider the question of ascertaining through an expert agency and if their report is found satisfying to stand by the Bank not only offering at their moral but even their financial support that may do credit to them.

The Committee further wish that it becomes all creditors of the Bank to jointly move not only their own provincial Government but directly and through their Government approach the Travancore Government to stand by the Bank and to help what has all along been a milch cow so that it may live and continue to bless the State and its constituents.

The Committee also requested the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India when he was here to receive a deputation from them or failing that to give a hearing to two of their representatives who would personally seek the time and place for an appointment. The representatives were very kindly received by the Sir James Taylor and the Dy. Governor and a free and frank talk on many details took place between them. They seemed to be very sympathetic and promised to do their best after knowing the result of the enquiry by the special officer appointed by the Reserve Bank at Madras.

In view of what is being done in Madras and the fact that the Travancore Courts will have an important say in the matter it is imperative that all creditors should act in unison and be in constant communication with the local Committee.

The Committee understands that the Central Board of the Bank as well as the Central Committee of Creditors at Madras have formulated a scheme which will shortly be placed before the Creditors of the Bank for consideration.

Gangaram Khanna Progressing

AHMEDABAD, July 21.

Mr. Gangaram Khanna, Secretary of the Hindu Mission, who is alleged to have been stabbed by a Muslim on July 18 is reported to be progressing. He has been pronounced out of danger.—A. P.

SALE

DRASTIC REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

SILKS, SAREES, BORDERS,
SAREE MATERIALS OF LATEST STYLES, LINGERIES, STOCKINGS, BROCADES, KASHMERE EMBROIDERIES, IVORY & SANDAL WOOD CARVINGS, JEWELLERY.

Huge Stock of Persian and Best quality Indian Carpets, special sizes of Indian carpets in your own colour scheme. Made to order at moderate prices.

AT

POHOOMULL BROS. (INDIA).

275, HORNBY ROAD; FORT, BOMBAY.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

FOR

THE ART DESIGNERS

The amateur and professional designers, and craftsmen are requested to send at their expense their finished samples before 15th August, 1938, in BRASS, IVORY, SILVER, WOOD, or in any other lasting medium, for being displayed in the Emporium Exhibition. The selected exhibits will be included in the Emporium new catalogue after being paid for it if the prices are reasonable.

THE BUSINESS MANAGER,
U.P. Govt. Arts & Crafts Emporium, Lucknow.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 10, 1994
Muslim: Jamad-ul-Avval 23, 1357
Parsi: Behman 20, 1307
Hightide: 7-19; 18-38
Lowtide: 0-23; 13-05
Sunrise: 6h. 12m.
Sunset: 7h. 18m.

BLAVATSKY LODGE

Under the auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Mr. Jamubhai Desai will speak in Gujarati with Epidiascope at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Besant Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Message of Ellora and Ajanta"

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYEES' UNION

The Adjourned Annual General Meeting of the Union will be held under the Presidentship of Mr. S. C. Joshi, to-day (Friday), at 6-15 p.m. in the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road.

INDIAN SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the Society will be held to-day (Friday), at 6-15 p.m. in the Drawing Room of Hotel Majestic, Apollo Bunder.

DEBATING SOCIETY FOR DADAR

It is proposed to convene a meeting of students and others with the object of starting a Debating Society at Dadar. Ladies and gentlemen interested in the proposal can communicate their names and addresses to Mr. G. S. Mani P. P. Box 211, Bombay.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Profs Wadia, Saldanha and Rev. Fr. Llorens will meet their students in Political Theory, French and Spanish respectively, in the South Wing, University Bldg., Khalsa College and St. Xavier's College to-day (Friday) at the usual time.

POET CHATTOPADHYAY'S RECITAL

Poet Harindranath Chattopadhyay will give a recital of Poems to students to-day (Friday), at 5 p.m. at the New Era School premises. Admissions by invitation Passes only.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Victoria The Great." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Captain Blood" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m
EXCELSIOR—"Kate Plus Ten". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIA.—"Baghban". Daily at usual time.
KRISHNA—"Jailor." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Abbagin" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Lakshmiche Khel" Daily at usual time
NEW EMPIRE—"Her Jungle Love" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Path of Glory" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"The Buccaneer." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku." Time as usual.
REGAL—"Vivacious Lady". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
ROXY—"We Three." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Zenana Show at 1-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Snow White". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Steamer "Clan Macnaughton" left Suez on the morning of Wednesday July 20.

SILK MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

The Annual General Meeting of the above Association will be held to-morrow (Saturday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in Halai Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi.

SIR HAJI ABDULLA HAROON'S SUPPORT

A Jubbulpore correspondent writes: Soon after the visit of Maulana Hasrat Mohani at Nagpur and his meeting with Nationalist Muslims, Sir Abdulla Haroon M.L.A. (Central), leader of the Muslim League Karachi, has sent the following telegram to Mr. Tajuddin:—

"Tajuddin, President Muslim Youth League. Brave your efforts bound to infuse life among Muslims both Congressites and Leaguers and likely to save them from economic political religious repression in Congress Provinces.

The reply sent by Mr. Tajuddin is not to be released till the deputation of the Nationalist Muslims has seen the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee at Wardha.

DADAR KHADI BHANDAR

Manager, Khadi Bhandar, Dadar writes:—

The Khadi Bhandar at Dadar has changed its premises from its former place to the neighbouring bigger shop in De Silva Road.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Bombay Premier, will formally declare the new premises open on Sunday 31st of July.

According to the principle of 'living wages to workers' Maharashtra Charkha Sangh has already begun giving four annas a day to spinners from 2nd of May 1938 and so the prices of Khadi will have to be increased accordingly.

The sale of Khaddar with increased rates will begin on 31 of July, 1938.

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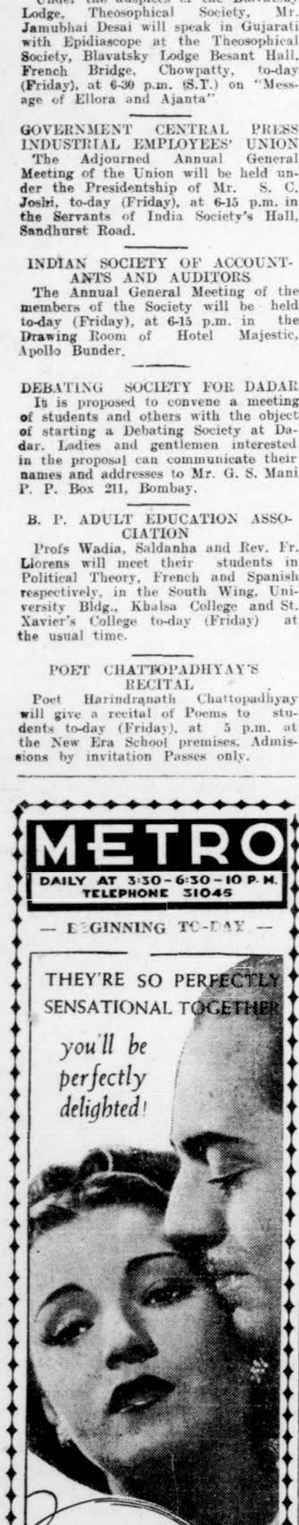
DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045
— BEGINNING TO-DAY —
THEY'RE SO PERFECTLY SENSATIONAL TOGETHER
you'll be perfectly delighted!

WILLIAM POWELL and ANNABELLA (in her first American-made picture!)
The BARONESS and the BUTLER
A 20th Century-Fox Picture with
HELEN WESTLEY • HENRY STEPHENSON
JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT • NIGEL BRUCE
J. EDWARD BROMBERG • LYNN BARI
—ALSO SHOWING—
CARTOON, NOVELTY, NEWS.

The EXCELSIOR
LAST THREE SHOWS AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
JACK HULBERT
in the COMEDY-Thriller
"KATE PLUS TEN"
By EDGAR WALLACE

REGAL Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

A George Stevens Production. Pandro S. Berman in charge of production.
Screen play by P. J. Wolfson and Ernest Pagano
Also the latest
"MARCH OF TIME"
Entitled
"INSIDE NAZI GERMANY"
—the inside working of modern Germany!

GIRL'S HEROISM AGAINST FATHER'S MURDERER

High Court Confirms Death Sentence In Aden Case

Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Norman at the High Court confirmed the death sentence passed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Aden on one Durweesh Abdulla.

It appeared that on April 9 at night the accused entered the house of Saleh bin Saleh, a 70-year-old carpenter, for the purpose of committing theft. The old man's daughter Fatum, aged 15, was aroused from sleep by her father's groans, and she noticed the accused stabbing her father repeatedly stabbed by the culprit.

The girl with rare courage pursued the assailant and overtook him in the next room where she held him fast till other persons came to the spot, though she was

Their Lordship dismissed the appeal and confirmed the death sentence.

STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

To-day's Public Meeting

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the All-India States' People's Conference to-day (Friday), in Hira Baugh (C.P. Tank) at 8-30 p.m. The meeting will send greetings to the People of Mansa, Vala, Ramdurg, Miraj and Jamkhandi on their successful Satyagraha. It will further consider the recent ban by Hyderabad State against the entry of the President of the All India States People's Conference into the State. The Satyagraha campaign in Nilgiri, the repression in Alwar, Dholpur, Jodhpur Mewar and Travancore and the firing in Sohawal will also be discussed.

Sjt. Raghavandra Rao Sharma, S. L. Silam, Maniklal Varma, S. K. Patil, Niranjan Sharma Ajit, and others will speak.

Sjt. Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Pitty will preside.

Court Refuses To Restrict Rights Of Reporters

FURTHER HEARING OF MAINTENANCE CLAIM BY CONCUBINE

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Has a court any power to direct the press to suppress the names of witnesses in a case which is heard in the open court?

This point was raised before the Officiating Chief Justice, Sir Patrick Blackwell at the Bombay High Court to-day

The question was discussed during the hearing of the suit filed by Kesarbai Koregaokar against Kamlabai, widow of Purshottamdas Ramji claiming Rs. 500 per month for her maintenance from the deceased's estates as his concubine under the Hindu Law.

Mr. J. D. Davar, counsel for the defendant, applied to the court to make an order directing the press not to mention the names of three witnesses whom he proposed to call on behalf of the widow.

Counsel added that the witnesses were unwilling to give evidence unless their names were suppressed in the press reports. They had, however, no objection to give evidence in the open court. Only they did not want their names to appear in the papers.

The application was opposed by Mr. P. B. Vachha, counsel for the plaintiff.

He contended that the application was for suppressing a partial publicity of the case and as such was not maintainable in law. The application was of a dangerous character.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship, in rejecting the application, observed that when a case was heard in the open court, the court had no powers to make such an order as had been applied for. No authority had been cited in support of the contention that the court could direct a particular section of the public, viz. reporters and editors of newspapers, not to exercise a right which, it was conceded, was open to all other members of the public. In his lordship's opinion, he had no powers to make an order like this.

But even if the law empowered him to make such an order, his lordship continued, he would certainly have exercised his discretion to refuse to make such an order. And in this decision, he would be guided by two considerations:

Firstly, in His Lordship's opinion it would be perfectly futile to prohibit the publication of the names of the witnesses in newspapers when members of the public present in court were at liberty to broadcast the names, if they so desired, when they went outside the court.

The second consideration which weighed with His Lordship was that it would be utterly impossible to place a restriction upon a section of the public when a case was heard in the open court and when no such restriction was placed upon other members of the public.

His Lordship observed that it was open for the defendant's counsel to summon the witnesses whom he desired to call and they would be bound to attend and give their evidence in the ordinary manner.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The introduction of a speed limit of 30 miles per hour on the Ghodbunder Road starting from the Mahim Causeway, where the Bombay City limits end, to Borivli from August 1, for all motor vehicles plying on this fine stretch of asphalted road, is good news to the average suburbanite.

The heavy toll of accidents on this road will now be checked to a certain extent. But the authorities might be advised to amend the proposed speed limit in the following manner:—"30 miles per hour for all motor cars and 15 miles per hour for all motor lorries." For, if one studies the figures of accidents, it will be seen that in most of the accidents the motor lorries were involved.

LACK OF SCHOOLS.

As the suburbs tends to expand the question of children's education is becoming the main parental worry, especially in Santa Cruz

Lack of adequate educational institutions is now being experienced. In the Bandra area though there are quite a number of schools, the rapid increase in population will make a further demand for schools in a short time.

Santa Cruz has not a cosmopolitan school of its own. There is a convent and further north towards Andheri there are two newly built schools. The two new schools are for Hindu girls and boys, but Christians, Parsis and Muslims send their children either to Bandra or to the City. A new Christian school is to be built at Santa Cruz near the new Church for which a site is already acquired but as donations are awaited for the proposed building, there might be considerable delay before the school really springs up.

The demand for a couple of sound educational institutions in nearly every suburban area is already being voiced. It is hoped that either Government or some of our suburban philanthropists will respond to this need.

THE DELINQUENT CHILD.

Talking of schools reminds me of the lecture to be delivered in the pavilion of the Bandra Gymkhana on July 31, at 6 p.m. The lecture is organised under the auspices of the Suburban Sub-Committee of the Children's Aid Society.

Mr. Oscar Brown is to speak on "The Delinquent Child." The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, is to preside.

NEW DESIGNS FOR INDIAN COINS

CALCUTTA, July 21.

The "United Press" understands that the King has given his approval to the new designs of Indian coins containing the effigy of King George VI. which were sent to England for the Royal approval a few months back. The approval extends to rupee, half-rupee, quarter-rupee, anna and pice coins, and these coins will be minted according to future requirements.—United Press.

Pilgrims To Hejaz And Inoculation Certificates

The Government of India announce that anti-cholera inoculation certificates which were hitherto required only in the case of pilgrims proceeding to the Hejaz will in future be required of all passengers proceeding to any port in Iraq. The Government of Iraq require such certificates to be countersigned except in cases in which they are given by duly authorised Government medical officers and it has been decided that they should be countersigned by officers authorised to countersign the vaccination certificates under the existing orders.

That is to say, in the case of a passenger proceeding to any of the ports in Iraq and a pilgrim proceeding to Saudi Arabia, a certificate issued by a registered medical practitioner other than a (i) civil surgeon, (ii) district or municipal medical officer of health, (iii) director or assistant director of health, (iv) port health officer, (v) chief medical officer of a Railway, (vi) chief medical officers and directors of public health in Indian States who possess a qualification included in the Schedules to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933, (vii) senior medical officers in charge of military stations, (viii) district medical officers of railways whether in British India or Indian States who possess qualifications recognised under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933, and (ix) any other officer, who may be authorised in this behalf by the Government of India, must be countersigned by one of the officers mentioned above, the counter-signature being obtained free of charge by the registered medical practitioner concerned.

What Is Typhoid Due To?

Commissioner On Investigations At Haffkine Institute

WHAT IS THE CAUSE OF TYPHOID IN THE CITY?

This question was discussed at the Municipal Corporation on Thursday, but no one was able to give any contributory cause to this epidemic.

THE CORPORATION, HOWEVER, PASSED A RESOLUTION REQUESTING THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER TO GET THE MILK AND BUTTER SAMPLES EXAMINED TO ASCERTAIN THE CAUSE OF THIS EPIDEMIC.

Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtanker moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to issue instructions to the Health Department to obtain as many samples of milk as possible for analysis from different milk shops, eating houses and restaurants and milk and butter vendors and hawkers in the City, in view of the prevalence of typhoid fever in the epidemic form in Bombay.

Dr. G.R.A. Shaikh seconded the proposition.

ONLY A FLEA BITE.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said no useful purpose would be served by taking samples and analysing them unless those found guilty of adulteration were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment of not less than six months. The milk vendors made enormous profits and a fine of Rs. 50 was only a flea-bite to them, which they did not care. He, therefore, suggested that stringent action should be taken against those who were found guilty of adulteration.

The mover accepted this as a rider to the proposition.

COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS.

The Municipal Commissioner explained that scientific investigations were carried out in the Haffkine Institute on the cause of the typhoid in the city and no useful purpose will be served by passing the resolution.

Dr. A. J. Collaco said 90 per cent. of the people boiled milk before using it. It was also proved on investigation that water and milk were not the contributory causes of typhoid.

Prof. V. G. Rao pointed out that samples were taken every day from different shops of milk and butter and prosecutions were launched against guilty persons.

The resolution was carried.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE AND MUNICIPAL FUND.

The following resolution of Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtanker was sent to the Standing Committee.

That the Corporation are of opinion that the fees received on account of the issue of the Medical Certificates at the K. E. M. Hospital and other Municipal hospitals should, in future, be wholly credited to the Municipal Fund.

The House also agreed to the resolution of Mr. B. N. Karanjia to request the Government either to strengthen the Wodehouse Bridge or to demolish it in the interest of the safety of other traffic.

GOOD WISHES TO SYMMINGTON.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy, the Mayor, made reference at the end of the meeting regarding Mr. D. Symmington, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, who was going on leave this week and wished him bright and prosperous career.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram moved a resolution placing on record the appreciation of the Corporation of the tact, courtesy and zeal with which Mr. Symmington had discharged his duties. The resolution was seconded by Dr. G. R. A. Shaikh and supported by Prof. V. G. Rao, Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, Dr. S. P. Mehta, Mr. Mathradas Tricumji, Mr. Mohanlal Desai, Mr. P. D. Shamdasani and Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtanker and carried with acclamation.

The Municipal Commissioner thanked the Councillors for their kind words. He referred to the strike of the drainage workers, which was threatened a few days ago and was averted. This, he said was due to the whole-hearted co-operation of the Mayor and thanked him for what he had done.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

Montague Statue's Maintenance Cost

During question time Mr. M. E. Joshi asked:—

Will the Commissioner be pleased to state:—(i) Whether the statue of Mr. E. S. Montague at the junction of Marine Lines and Church Gate Street is in charge of the Municipality; and if so, what is the annual cost to the Municipality to maintain the statue? (ii) Whether any amount was given to the Municipality by the agency that had put the statue; if so what was the amount and for what purpose? (iii) Whether anything is spent annually out of that amount; if so, what amount? (iv) Whether he is aware that the inscription plate originally fixed to one of the panels of the pedestal of the statue has been missing for some time past? (v) Whether he proposes to fix up another inscription plate if the one originally fixed is not traceable, if so, when?

The Commissioner replied:—(i) Yes. The cost of maintenance is about Rs. 20 per annum. (ii) Yes. The Secretary Montague Memorial Fund handed over to the Municipality the following securities for the up-keep and maintenance of the statue:—Rs. 1,200 in 6 per cent. Municipal Debentures 1950-'60. Rs. 900 in 4 per cent. loan of 1960-'70. Rs. 2,100. (iii) The interest on the securities is credited to the Municipal fund and the maintenance cost is met from the grant for the up-keep of public monuments. (iv) Yes. (v) Yes. An estimate of the cost involved in replacing the missing plate has been obtained from the Director, Sir J. J. School of Arts and is under consideration.

FREE FROM POLLUTION.

To a question from Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtanker as to what steps the Municipal Commissioner has taken to investigate the causes of the outbreak of the typhoid epidemic in the city, the Municipal Commissioner said:—

Samples of water from different sources are being regularly examined both chemically and bacteriologically and have been found to be free from pollution. Samples of water taken from infected houses in certain localities have also been found to be satisfactory. The matter does not, however, rest here so far as water is concerned, but further tests are being made at the Haffkine Institute.

As soon as it was noticed that the number of cases of typhoid were on an increase as compared with the preceding years, the public was informed by posters that the disease was prevailing in the City and as to the precautions to be taken against the disease.

For personal protection, besides the precautions as regards drinks and food, anti-typhoid inoculation is the best preventive. These inoculations have been offered free to the public and upto now 10,728 people have been inoculated.

Samples of milk collected from different sources have been examined bacteriologically, but the specific organism of the disease could not be found in any. It is not possible to find out contaminated milk, if any, by such random sampling. Investigations as regards milk and other food supply form part of the investigations which are being made by the Haffkine Institute in co-operation with this Department.

KEEP PEACE FOR FOUR DAYS

Interference Will Lead To Bloodshed In Sikar

The Universal Astrological and Statistical Bureau have sent the following telegram to the Maharaja of Jaipur:—

Sikar affairs cool down by 28th July if silence is observed, otherwise heavy bloodshed from 22nd to 26th. So please observe peace to save bloodshed as 23rd to 26th your horoscope indicates worst planetary position.

Gulzari Lal Nanda For Backward Class Board

The Government of Bombay have nominated Mr. Gulzari Lal Nanda, M.L.A., as a member of the Backward Class Board.

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The FINEST Theatre in Bombay
Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 10 p.m. 'Ph. 41561
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"EBB TIDE"
WITH
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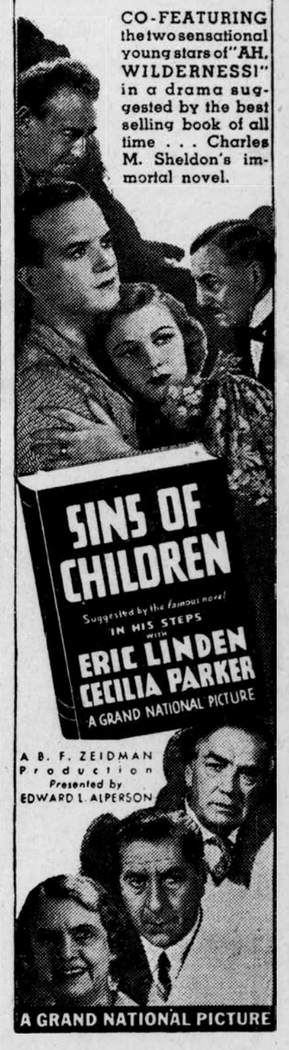
CO-FEATURING the two sensational young stars of "AH, WILDERNESS!" in a drama suggested by the best selling book of all time . . . Charles M. Sheldon's immortal novel.


A picture which every parent will want to see and which the children will like to have their parents see.
Eros 3-30, 6-30, & 10 p.m.

CAPITOL
TO-DAY—LAST DAY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
ERROL FLYNN
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1938

HONOUR FOR AHMEDABAD

To Ahmedabad goes the honour of being the first city of its magnitude in this country to go "dry" in pursuance of the Congress policy of prohibition. The capital of Gujarat has richly deserved this signal honour. For was it not there on the bank of the Sabarmati that Mahatma Gandhi founded his Satyagraha Ashram after his return from South Africa? Ahmedabad, indeed, can claim to be the birthplace of the non-co-operation movement itself, which has revolutionised Indian history, during the brief span of twenty years. Gandhiji no longer lives in his original home, but Gujarat in general and Ahmedabad in particular has always treasured the teaching and followed philosophy of the Saint of Sabarmati. The province has been in the forefront of the fight for freedom and the matchless efficacy of non-violent non-co-operation was never proved more strikingly than in Bardoli. Ahmedabad itself is one of the foremost industrial cities in India, but thanks to the lead and legacy of Gandhiji it has remained singularly free from the periodical crises between capitalists and workers, which are held to be the inseparable concomitants of the present age. A city of such associations and achievements was easily the most worthy of being selected as the standard-bearer of the prohibition movement.

Step Towards Swarajya

A moment's reflection will prove that there is nothing very novel in the present experiment. For with unerring perspicacity Gandhiji had placed the abolition of drink in the forefront of the non-co-operation programme from its very inception. It was not so very long ago that people were sent to jail for preaching prohibition and picketing liquor-shops. Excise was a transferred subject under the Montford Constitution, but beyond paying lip-sympathy to the ideal and pleading inability due to financial stringency the so-called popular Ministers did little to tackle this problem. Diarchy was a complete failure in this as in most other matters. It was not till the assumption of office by the Congress a year ago that the death-knell of this evil was finally sounded. The task that awaited the Congress Ministers was truly Herculean. It is to their everlasting credit that they never flinched from their purpose regardless of all the formidable difficulties in the path. Delays there have been, but they were unavoidable considering the magnitude of the task. In Ahmedabad itself the programme had to be postponed more than once. The inauguration of the new era in Ahmedabad on July 20th was rightly hailed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel as the first step towards Swarajya. "Prohibition is the chief factor in India's fight for independence," the Sardar declared, "and by launching the same, India is nearing Swarajya."

Amazing Response

Critics of prohibition may dub this as a hyperbole. We would ask those persons, however, to note that the Swarajya for which India has been fighting all these years does not contemplate merely political emancipation from British domination. It is something far more positive and far more constructive. A Swarajya which does not secure the moral and material uplift of the people would be but an empty mirage. The emphasis Gandhiji has placed upon prohibition is easily understandable when viewed in this light. It has been computed that the initiation of prohibition in Ahmedabad would *ipso facto* mean a saving of forty lakhs of rupees to the workers there, apart from saving many of them from their present moral degradation. In this connection it is most inspiring to note that not a single person out of the one lakh of mill workers in Ahmedabad has sought a special permit for drink. The public response, indeed, has exceeded the most enthusiastic expectations. Dr. Gilder, to whom a word of tribute is due on this occasion, observed that before launching the scheme he was told that at least 50,000 applications for permits would be received, actually only 205 persons have so far applied to be allowed a drink licence, out of whom nearly half are "Europeans and Officers." With so much enthusiasm in the public and with so much zeal and vigilance on the part of social workers and officials, prohibition is bound to succeed and Ahmedabad will add one more laurel to her brow. And none must be happier to-day than Mahatmaji, to see the fruition of one of his most cherished dreams in the city where he lived and laboured so long.

Deplorable Conduct

It is clearly not possible to congratulate Dr. Khare, the C. P. Premier, on his surprising action. Indeed, he is guilty of having flouted Congress discipline both in letter and in spirit. And by seeking a solution of his troubles through the intervention of the Governor and over the head of the Congress Parliamentary Board and the Working Committee he has humiliated the great institution to which he belongs and to which he emphatically owes first loyalty. We do not propose to canvass the details of the internal differences in the Cabinet, much less to apportion blame. They do not concern the public and they are quite immaterial to the main point which now dominates all others. It is that Dr. Khare has ignored the Congress. He knew very well that the Congress Working Committee was meeting—and meeting not far from Nagpur—within a few days. He knew very well that it was his duty to place the whole problem first before the Working Committee and the Parliamentary Sub-Committee. Knowing this and in spite of Babu Rajendra Prasad's request not to precipitate a crisis, he rushed to the Governor with his resignation and arranged about a reshuffling of the Cabinet without giving any intimation of his action to the members of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee. This is conduct—we are not, we repeat, concerned here as to the merits of the quarrel between Dr. Khare and the Mahakoshal Ministers—which, on the very face of it, is indefensible and deplorable.

A Lie Exposed

A European sensation was created the other day by a report that the Czechs were mobilising their troops on the German frontier. The report emanated from an official German agency—although a quite delightful suggestion was made from some amiable source that the communists and clericals were responsible for it. That it was pure invention and that it emanated from German sources did not admit of any doubt. This view we are glad to note has been confirmed by no less a person than the realist Premier of Britain himself. The Czech Government with admirable foresight had granted facilities for the attachment of two observers to the British Legation at Prague. These observers at once made inquiries on the spot and found that the reports were utterly fictitious. Mr. Chamberlain accepts the report of his observers. But he will, of course, neither admit the motive behind the Nazi inventions nor will he do anything about it.

CONFEDERATION OF TRIBUTARY STATES

The Baroda Scheme

(By An Ex-Deputy Political Agent).

"We desire to protect them (the Native States) all rights connected with their lands, subject to the equitable demands of the State and we will that generally in framing and administering the law due regard be paid to the ancient rights, usages and customs of India." (From Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858).

"From every information which has reached me it would appear that the different chieftains of Kathiawar have maintained under different revolutions of Government of the country, the same character and the same degree of independence." (From Colonel Walker's report dated 20th July 1806). A similar settlement of Jamabandi Tribute in Sabarkantha was made between 1811 and 1814.

A conference of some of the Baroda Tributaries under the Sabar Kantha Agency was held on the 4th July 1938 at Ahmedabad to consider a joint line of action with reference to the Baroda Scheme of readjustment of tributary relations in the light of the provisions of the New Federal Constitution of India.

Too much is often made by some of the reactionary Princes, Talukdars and Zamindars of ancient engagements to remain inviolate throughout the future ages and any modifications of such engagements and treaty rights are being euphemistically described as 'broken treaties' and 'torn scraps of paper' by the protagonists of these remnants of medieaval Feudalism.

Changes In Treaty Rights Inevitable.

The paramountcy of the British Government in India is an admitted fact which none of the Princes dare disown. They must further realise that constitutions are governed by the politics of a particular set of historical conditions which dictate the policy to be followed implicitly. A change in historical conditions dictates a change of policy, which must, in its turn, determine the constitutional relations of the different elements or classes in a social organism called the State. The new Government of India Act is the reflex result of the present day history of India and the outside world and must involve changes and readjustments of constitutional relations between the different elements of Federated India under the new constitution.

The present generation of rulers in Indian States have been educated in English history and the English language. They cannot be accused of the ignorance of the historical theories of politics nor of the necessity of constitutional changes from decade to decade in the various Government of India Acts of the last century. The very treaties and engagements entered into by each ruler from generation to generation have been modified in the past to suit the exigencies of the then politics and will be further modified in future history to suit the future conditions in India. The rulers cannot forget the reference of Colonel Walker to revolutions nor that a state like Austria lost its identity overnight in spite of the guarantee of the League of Nations.

Need For Federation.

The fact that the Government of India Act does not contemplate a federation of unwilling States is borne out by the provision which seeks the accession of a State through the assent of the present ruler, which the Paramount Power can any day obtain through the mere exhibition of its military strength, but does not.

Apart from the 147 larger Indian States, most of which are not really large enough to enjoy the status of a British Indian province with full internal autonomy, the remaining 415 Indian States, the large majority of which are situated in Kathiawar and Gujarat Agencies under the Residents at Baroda and Rajkot, have very limited powers and rights of pseudo-sovereignty of internal administration and taxation.

Queen Victoria's Proclamation made it clear in 1858 that the equitable demands of the State i.e. the Government of India, are of paramount consideration above all the ancient rights of the various Indian States. In the larger interest of the country as a whole each of the Indian States must join the Federation as a matter of modern politics in the present historical conditions or the objective political situation in the world at large, though it is well known that even some of the larger States have not yet

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INDIA AND THE NEXT WAR

Need For Self-Defence

By Dr. Kaikhosru K. Dadachanji, late Captain I. M. S.

Even the man in the street knows well that the Next War is coming. But no one knows when! The International dogs of War are snarling at each other, and they are waiting for their chains to be let loose by the aged and ruthless diplomats, the Machiavellis of all Nations.

Europe is re-arming, and so is peaceful America, for the Law of the Jungle still dominates the so-called Christian nations, in spite of 2,000 years of the preaching of Ahimsa by Christ and his successors! If the adoption of Ahimsa were a sufficient guarantee for the self-defence of any country, Ethiopia in Africa, and China in Asia, and Spain in Europe would not be undergoing the horrors of hell showered upon them by their Christian and non-Christian enemies.

Be Prepared

The last World War was fought in vain, if it failed to teach any nation the logic of the age-old adage, viz., "To preserve peace, be prepared for war". Hence the pertinent question arises, is India prepared for the next war, and if not, why so, and on whom lies the responsibility for exposing the people of India to all the horrors of a modern war, and the absence of forethought and preparation for a prolonged war of attrition?

India Not Prepared

It may be stated without fear of contradiction that India in no sense is prepared for the next war. It is acknowledged by the British Government of India, who are solely responsible for such lack of preparation for the next war, in view of the fact that Defence of India and its concomitant, viz., Foreign Relations, are Reserved Subjects, under the Government of India Act. What is the excuse for the Government for such unpreparedness? As usual, the excuse of financial stringency is trotted out, which we know cannot hold water. The Government of India's Expenditure on the inefficient and insufficient Army in India amounts to anything between 50 and 70 crores of rupees per year or half the Central Revenues of India. Thus, after wasting half of our annual Revenues, the hungry Military Moloch is not satisfied, and pretends that more money is to be extracted from the starving millions of India, for the benefit of the British unemployed officers and men, and the unemployed British labourers to provide them with employment in Armament Industries. Army Finance in India means extravagance on a gigantic scale for the benefit of the British nation.

If in fact the Indian Military Department is incapable of providing an efficient and sufficient army for the defence of India after swallowing half its Central Revenues, then the only remedy would be to sack the existing Department and to replace it by another, which can organise the defence of India on an adequate scale.

Danger Of Reliance On Britain

The question may be asked whether the Armed Forces of the British Empire will under all circumstances save India from the terrible ordeal of a ruthless war in the near (or in the distant) future. The reply to this question will be found in the following extract from "The Army in India and its Evolution", as follows:—

"In fact, it is known to be a fundamental condition of India's connection with the British Empire, that if India is exposed to attack which her own resources cannot effectively repel, His Majesty's Government, "if, it is humanly, possible to do so," will come to her assistance with armed forces of the United Kingdom".

The condition laid down is obviously tortuous. Nor can any country be expected 'to live on hopes' of armed assistance, after a war has broken out. As a matter of fact, we know that during the last World War it was India which went to the assistance of the United Kingdom with Armed Forces of India, and thus saved the U. K. during the critical stages of the War.

The panicky mentality of the British War Office may be judged from the fact that, during the last War, Lord Kitchener said that "it would be better to lose India than to lose the war". What is there to prevent any successor to the late Lord Kitchener at the War Office to continue this policy of Lord Kitchener, and let the people of India go to the dogs during the next war? Thus we have at least two indications of the hopeless policy of the British Government as regards the defence of India during the next war.

Waning British Prestige

Leaving aside these past declarations of leaving India in the lurch, let us consider whether Great Britain to-day is in a position to defend India against aggressors, when she herself is engaged in a life and death struggle at home. The British Lion has suddenly turned into an un-British Lamb! The Berlin-Rome-Tokio-Axis has brought about the miracle of reducing the prestige of the British Empire throughout the world to zero. We are told that Britain is unprepared even for her own defence, and that she wants some breathing time for preparation for the next war. In other words, the people of India may take it for granted that if the United Kingdom is unable to defend itself under the present circumstances, it is not in any condition to help India with armed forces for its defence against ruthless enemies. Under the circumstances we can easily foretell the fate of the helpless defenceless millions of India.

India, on her part, is utterly unable to defend herself for the following reasons:—

(1) The Government of India pleads financial stringency, in spite of wasting half the Central Revenue of this poor country on an inefficient and insufficient army. (2) The British Government of the United Kingdom has stated in the House of Commons and outside that they are not fully prepared yet for the defence of their own country. Hence it will be "humanly impossible for

(Continued on page 11, col. 2)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

FRENCH APPEAL

Conversations between Lord Halifax, M. Bonnet and M. Daladier continued throughout Wednesday, "representing" as Reuter puts it, "the business aspect of the Royal visit." What "business" results will emerge out of these conversations? We wondered yesterday whether the policy of Great Britain was directed towards the service of France or towards that of Italy. A definite answer, of course, is not yet possible. But the "spectacular aspect" of the Royal visit does provide an indication, however vague, of the direction. At the State Banquet M. Lebrun declared "In the world's present state of moral unrest great obligations still lie on the two nations, both equally interested in human progress. The maintenance of peace within the limits of respect for international law *permits neither hesitation regarding the task to be accomplished nor a falling off in daily effort.*" (Our italics). This is, clearly an invitation to Great Britain to change her policy from one of so-called "realism" to that of real loyalty to obligations. Will this plea be responded to?

BRITISH REPLY

Does the reply given by the King hold out any promise in that connection? The King said—and it is vitally important to remember that the King's speeches are drafted, and must finally be approved by the British Government—a number of the usual things which were quite inevitably natural to the occasion. But His Majesty also particularly "emphasised the fact that Anglo-French friendship was directed against no other Power." Why this deliberate protestation of peaceful intention? It is, of course, quite admirable in theory but it was worse than unnecessary, in fact, positively harmful in the actual circumstances of to-day. Germany and Italy along with their proteges are on the war path. And they have gravely imperilled the security of France—in addition to threatening generally the peace of the world. This is the situation. It is the one vital fact which demands consideration from the point of view of an honourable Franco-British entente. In view of these circumstances the King's emphasis constitutes an assurance not much to France as to Italy and Germany. And it gives rise to serious suspicions as to the British Government's idea of "the business aspect" of the Royal visit.

THE TENSION GROWS

The Russo-Japanese tension is apparently growing more serious if possible. At least the Japanese are doing their best to precipitate a crisis. Their press reports that the Soviet have not replied to the demand of the Manchukuan authorities for the withdrawal of troops and alleges that, on the contrary, there has been a further concentration of Soviet troops in Chang-ku-Feng and that Soviet artillery has been despatched to the Soviet Korea border. Nor are official gestures of bellicosity lacking. The Japanese Ambassador having made his protest to Moscow, a Foreign Office spokesman at Tokio has declared that it depended entirely on Russia "whether the incident became serious or not." And the Japanese War Minister called "an emergency conference of high officials of the War Ministry" on Wednesday evening. The preliminaries are significant enough and might very well lead to war. What is equally significant is an economic agreement just arrived at between Germany and Manchukuo. Are the Japanese being egged on by the Nazis?

CULTURE & COMMUNALISM

It was a very constructive and thought-provoking address which Sir Akbar Hydari delivered at the Convocation of the Dacca University. Perhaps the most important point he made in his speech was that dwelling upon the duties of those, who have received the benefit of higher education, to help to solve the communal problem in the country. The culture of India, rightly noted Sir Akbar, was composite in character. It has been enriched by the contributions of people of diverse races and religions. And it is exactly because it has assimilated within itself widely differing influences and yet retained its distinctive individuality that it has successfully withstood the flux of time and the impact of Western ideas. A responsibility thus rests upon the shoulders of the products of our university to strive for toleration and understanding in the various communities in India. Their culture and enlightenment must be utilised to bring harmony and concord among their benighted fellowmen. History has been often narrowly written and wrongly interpreted. As among nations, so among communities it has helped unwittingly to sow the seeds of rivalry and strife. We, therefore, heartily welcome the attempts that are being made under Sir Akbar's auspices in Hyderabad to "de-communalise" history. This lead deserves to be followed elsewhere.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A man may mind his own business and still be narrow-minded.

More people have the gift of speech than the gift of silence.

If poetry runs in the veins some people should be run in by the police.

Many a man who poses as a wit is only a clever retailer of borrowed thunder.

An easy-going young man never lingers with his best girl until after midnight.

Marriage makes one out of two, but it doesn't seem to decrease the population.

WITHOUT COMMENT

TOKIO, July 20.

Japanese newspapers are giving much prominence to the Royal visit to Paris and the British sovereigns are described in honorific terms, usually reserved for the Emperor and the Empress of Japan.

Japanese circles describe this as the highest compliment it is possible to pay to Their Majesties and it is considered that it indirectly reflects General Ugaki's reported determination to improve Anglo-Japanese relations.—Reuter.

* * * *

Dr. Khare says that he resigned in the interests of the Congress.

Particularly inspite of Babu Rajendra Prasad's request to him not to do so?

* * *

Prohibition has now been formally launched in Ahmedabad.

The Junior Colleague's inquiries show, so he claims, that all eyes are turned to that city including those of Sir Homi Mody, K.B.E.

* * *

Problem For Psychologists

"Federation is an issue on which all the progressive elements in the country should concentrate their strength, irrespective of party differences, so that the future of the country may not be endangered. This is a crucial moment and it demands the highest sacrifice from all"—Doctor Ambedkar.

Good heavens. What's the famous Doctor's big idea now?

* * *

Doctor Ambedkar suspects that "the Congress Party" is not quite uncompromising in its opposition to Federation.

We suspect that as soon as the Doctor is convinced to the contrary he may change his mind regarding his own opposition.

* * *

The Japanese War Minister, called on Wednesday an emergency conference of high officials of the War Ministry.

The news, let us hope, made M. Stalin shake in his Caucasian boots.

* * *

"The period in which we live demands from us all" said King George at Paris, "the noble qualities of courage, wisdom and determination".

His Majesty ought rather to have addressed the appeal to his realistic Premier.

* * *

After the "business-aspect" conversations between Lord Halifax and the French statesmen, it was officially declared that "the complete harmony of views established during the visit of the French Ministers to London on April 28 and 29 is entirely maintained."

That is to say nothing doing. Or rather advance realism.

* * *

"LONDON, July 20.

"Entirely unauthorised" is the description in British circles of all accounts of conversations between Lord Halifax and Capt. Wiedemann, Herr Hitler's personal A.D.C."—Reuter.

"Entirely unauthorised", we entirely agree.

But how about their truth?

* * * *

Captain Wiedemann, however, conveyed to Lord Halifax a good-will message from the Fuhrer.

On the eve of the Foreign Secretary's visit to Paris, it must have been most useful and inspiring.

* * * *

Sagittarius writes in "New Statesman."

The Non-Intervention Committee once more
Sets a riddle uncommonly pretty—
Say, will the Committee first finish the War
Or the War finish off the Committee?

* *

A Teatime Thought

"In theory it is easy to convince an ignorant person; in actual life men not only object to offer themselves to be convinced, but hate the man who has convinced them."

—Epictetus.

* * * *

'What are you looking so sick about, old chap?"

"I proposed to Joyce—and she turned me down."

"Well, cheer up—there are plenty of others."

"I know, but somehow I can't help feeling sorry for the girl."

Surprise For Bhulabhai At Hyderabad

RECEPTION MEETING ABANDONED

Council Of Bar Association Protests Against Police Action

HYDERABAD (Decn.): July 21.

THE MEETING OF THE HYDERABAD BAR ASSOCIATION, WHICH MR. BHULABHAI DESAI WAS TO ADDRESS THIS EVENING WAS POSTPONED AT THE LAST MINUTE, FOLLOWING AN INTIMATION FROM THE POLICE, REQUIRING THE SECRETARY TO OBTAIN PERMISSION BEFORE HOLDING IT.

Police Contention

A letter to this effect from the Police to the Secretary pointed out that UNDER THE RECENT REVISED RULES FOR HOLDING PUBLIC MEETINGS THE ASSOCIATION HAD NOT INTIMATED THIS TO THE POLICE AND HAD NOT OBTAINED PERMISSION FOR THE SAME. HENCE NO MEETING COULD BE HELD, NOR COULD MR. DESAI ADDRESS IT

Bar Protests

Following the receipt of the letter the Bar Association's Council adopted a resolution by a majority postponing the meeting and stating that THE PROHIBITORY ORDER WAS INCORRECT, AS UNDER THE NEW RULES THE MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION COULD NOT BE CALLED A PUBLIC MEETING AND, THEREFORE, NO PERMISSION WAS WANTED, NOR WAS IT NECESSARY TO GIVE AN INTIMATION OF THIS TO THE POLICE.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai leaves for Wardha on Friday evening.—A. P.

Mischief-Mongers Like Shami Pir Must Be Punished

AFGHAN OFFICIAL ORGAN'S CHARGE AGAINST BRITISH GOVT.

SIMLA: July 20.

"We are informed that His Excellency Ali Mahomed Khan, the Afghan Minister in London, has, through the British Foreign Office, demanded suitable punishment of Shami Pir from the Government of India. The Afghan Foreign Minister at Kabul has also approached the British Legation at Kabul with a similar request. But it is not known what agreement the Government of India had made with Shami Pir so as to necessitate escorting this mischievous person and his comrades to Basra from Karachi by aeroplane on July 5, 1938, without the former fulfilling their international obligations in regard to such mischief-mongers."

NOT THE FIRST.

The "Daily Islah," the official organ of the Afghan Government publishes the above detailed report about Shami Pir in its issue of July 13.

The report adds:—

"There are many Col. Lawrences in the shape of Shami Pir, the traitor, who in order to attain their avaricious intentions, assume different names and appear surprisingly enough. It will be remembered that some years ago Tor Malang, Puk and Lakki played a similar role like the present Shami Pir, in the frontiers of Afghanistan. The object of these is that Afghanistan should not make any progress and should not be a comfortable and happy country. No sooner does Afghanistan take a progressive step than it is put down as a reactionary state of affairs. The object of such persons, like Shami Pir, is always to oppose any new Government in Afghanistan, for which English papers are making a regular propaganda.

PROPAGANDA STUFF.

"Further it would seem that the purpose of utilising such implements is only to set Afghanistan into confusion and upset the advancement of the country. It is self-evident that as soon as the Afghan Government makes some national advancement, obstacles and difficulties are created by such persons as Shami Pir so that they may serve to create an impression to the outside world that Afghanistan is a savage, ignorant and unlawful country.

"But the enemies of Afghanistan should realise that our country cannot easily be annihilated or effaced. By the grace of God, the present Government of Afghanistan is not like that of Amanullah's as to be overawed by such mischievous tricks. Whoever attempts to conflagrate Afghanistan should rest assured that his own house will burn first, earlier and soon."—United Press.

ITALO-HUNGARIAN AGREEMENT

Portugal Recognises Abyssinian Conquest

ROME, July 21.

The Italo-Hungarian conversations terminated in complete agreement according to a communique, which states that despite disappearance of Austria as an independent state, the Rome Protocols continue to serve a useful purpose and the two countries would operate them in harmony with the Rome-Berlin axis.

Portugal has formally recognised the annexation of Abyssinia.—Reuter.

GIFT OF RESIDENCE TO ROYAL NAVY

MOMBASA, July 21.

Sir Ali-Bin-Salim, Sultan of Zanzibar's representative here and member representing Arab interests on the Legislative Council has announced that he has presented his palatial country residence at the entrance of the Mombasa harbour as a gift to the Royal Navy through his old friend, Admiral Sir M. E. Dunbar-Nasmith. Admiralty's acceptance is awaited.—Reuter.

TO ACCOMMODATE 3,000 EXTRA SPECTATORS

Boundary-Line Shortened At Leeds' Test

LONDON, July 21.

At Leeds, in order to accommodate 3,000 extra spectators, the boundary has been shortened by 5 yards. The Test wicket is firm and is expected to last.

Forecast is mainly fair weather, while rain is likely later.—Reuter.

WEATHER PROSPECTS FOR 4th TEST

LONDON: July 21.

At Leeds no rain has fallen since Sunday on the Headingley wicket. The Fourth Test Match between England and Australia is expected to produce mammoth scores, if the weather holds. A groundsman sounded a warning, however, that the wicket is natural enough to become a sticky bog, if there is sufficient rain. The police will guard the wicket every night. All seats to the value of £4,500 have been sold months ago and a capacity crowd of 40,000 is anticipated.—Reuter.

IRISH GOLF CHAMPION

PORT MARNOCK, July 21.

Arthur Locke of South Africa won the Irish Golf Championship. He broke the course record in the third round and is the first claimant to the prize of £200 offered to players breaking the record of seventy. Henry Cotton was the second.—Reuter.

Denial In Commons

Report Of Movement Of Czech Troops Denied

LONDON, July 20.

According to a statement in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister, independent information in possession of the British Government contradicts the suggestion that troop movements were in progress in Czechoslovakia at the end of last week.

In an answer in the Commons on Monday Mr Chamberlain said that the British Government had heard from the Czechoslovakian Government that there was no truth in the reports of abnormal troop movements

To-day he was asked by Mr. Arthur Henderson (Labour) whether with a view to preventing similar apprehensions to that recently caused by the statements issued by the German official Agency that abnormal troop movements were taking place in Czechoslovakia, the Government would propose that a neutral international commission of observers be sent to the border districts of Czechoslovakia and Germany.

He replied, "The Czechoslovak Government recently granted facilities for the attachment of two observers to His Majesty's Legate at Prague. I may say the observers at once visited the areas mentioned in the recent reports and found no evidence of abnormal troop movements. In these circumstances an international commission would perhaps be superfluous."

No Such Lecture Delivered

The Prime Minister in an answer in the Commons said that the German Ambassador called at the Foreign Office on July 13 and stated that he had been authorised by his Government categorically to deny the truth of the articles in the British press on July 12 containing what "purported to be an account of a lecture delivered by a German General on German aims in Iberian Peninsula." The Ambassador stated that no such lecture had ever been delivered and added that his Government were issuing a formal denial of these reports.—Reuter.

CZECH REFORM BILL

Portions Of Final Draft Sent To Sudeten Headquarters

PRAGUE, July 20

Already some portions of the final draft bill for the reform of administration have been communicated to the Sudeten headquarters.

It is reliably reported that in addition to plenary powers in economic matters, the Government ask for free hand for a limited period to take such measures as may be expedient for the protection and preservation of internal peace and security of the state.—Reuter.

FURTHER MEASURES TO INCREASE AIRCRAFT

LONDON, July 20.

The Air Ministry announces that two further measures have now been taken to increase the output of aircraft and, engines required in connection with accelerated Royal Air Force expansion programme.

In order to provide the greatly increased supply of carburettors required for large numbers of aircraft now on order, it has been decided to establish a further Government factory at Coventry for the manufacture of carburettors. It is expected to begin production early next year.

On the recommendation of the Air Ministry the Committee on supply, Air Council, have also approved certain extensions to existing factories, and among these is the important extension of works of the Bristol Aeroplane Company already engaged on large scale manufacture of aeroplanes and engines for the Royal Air Force. The approximate value of the new extension at the Bristol Aeroplane Companies works, which will in the main be financed by Government is in the neighbourhood of £500,000.—Reuter.

TEA PLANTER DEAD

LONDON, July 21.

Death has occurred of Sir John Humphrey Director of Tea and Rubber Companies and Chairman of the Ceylon Indian Planters Association.—Reuter.

Busy Time For King

Official Visits And Receptions In Paris

PARIS, July 20.

The King spent a long day of official visits and receptions in Paris this morning.

His Majesty laid a wreath on the tomb of the French Unknown Soldier at Arc de Triomphe. Having reverently placed the wreath in position, the King remained for a brief space with bowed head. After adding his signature to the Goldenbook, His Majesty shook hands with the officers present and returned to Quai d'Orsay.

Shortly afterwards, in company with the Queen and the Royal entourage, the King made a journey by river in the royal launch to the reception at Hotel De Ville, following which they attended a luncheon at the British Embassy.—Reuter.

ROYAL VISIT FILM CARRIED BY 'PLANE

First Commercial Flight Across Atlantic

LONDON July 20.

Carrying a thousand gallons of petrol and a first commercial freight to cross the North Atlantic by plane, including the films of the royal visit to Paris. The seaplane "Mercury" took off from Foynes at 20.00 B.S.T. from the back of its mothercraft "Maia".

The "Mercury" was piloted by Captain D. C. Bennett of the Imperial Airways, while Captain A. S. Wilcockson, the Chief of the Imperial Airways Atlantic Division, piloted "Maia" and brought her back to Foynes.

A number of Air Ministry and Imperial Airways officials witnessed the take off, the weather being favourable.—Reuter.

KING ATTENDS PARIS OPERA

Dinner At British Embassy

PARIS, July 20.

The King and the Queen concluded a crowded day by attending a gala performance at the Paris Opera House, where 1,500 people gave Their Majesties a tremendous ovation.

Previously, Their Majesties entertained President and Madame Lebrun to dinner at the British Embassy, attended by the members of the Cabinet and prominent figures in the political world

During their visit to the Paris Municipal Council, earlier in the day, the King gave the President of the Council 100,000 francs for the needy of Paris.

During every journey to-day Their Majesties were greeted with almost delirious enthusiasm by enormous crowds.—Reuter.

KING CONFERS HONOURS ON FRENCH OFFICIALS

PARIS, July 20.

It is announced that the King has conferred the Grand Cross of the Bath on M. Lebrun, and the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George on M. Daladier and M. Bonnet.

He has also conferred the G. C. V. O., on M. Chautemps, M. Sarraut, M. Jeanzay (Minister of Education), General Gamelin, Vice-Admiral Darlan and General Vuillemin, Chief of Staff of the Army, Navy and Air Force respectively, and M. Corbin. He has conferred the K. C. V. O., on Rear-Admiral Brohan.—Reuter's Special.

JAPAN WELCOMES KING'S VISIT TO PARIS

TOKIO, July 20.

Japanese newspapers are giving much prominence to the Royal visit to Paris and the British sovereigns are described in honorific terms, usually reserved for the Emperor and the Empress of Japan.

Japanese circles describe this as the highest compliment, it is possible to pay to Their Majesties and it is considered that it indirectly reflects General Ugaki's reported determination to improve Anglo-Japanese relations.

Japanese editorials attach great significance to the King's visit, which they consider is aimed at the promotion of the European peace.—Reuter.

Ex-Harvard Overseer Dead

PROVINDENCE (Rhode Island), July 21.

The death has occurred of Owen wister who was Overseer Harvard University 1912-18—1919-25.—Reuter.

Disciplinary Action Against Congressmen

For Irregularities In Recent Local Board Elections

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 21

The Elections Control Board of Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee met this morning and considered cases of irregularities and breaches of discipline by Congressmen in the recent local boards elections.

As a result, it is understood the Board has decided to take disciplinary action against about 20 defaulters whose Congress membership will be consequently cancelled for five years each.

FRONTIER CONGRESS MINISTRY

May Serve As Model To Others

CALCUTTA, July 21.

"Without in any way criticising other Provincial Governments, I may be bold enough to say that the spirit of comradeship obtaining among members of the Frontier Cabinet and members of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly is in no way inferior in quality and may, perhaps, serve as a model for others," said Dr. C. C. Ghosh, M.L.A., who has been deputed by the Frontier Government to study the working of ministries in other provinces, in the course of an interview to the "United Press."

Proceeding Dr. Ghosh explained the educational and industrial schemes which the Frontier Government has already taken up and intends taking up in the near future.—United Press.

WILL CONFISCATED LAND BE RESTORED?

U. P. Congress Circular To Local Committees

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, July 21.

The provincial Congress circularised the local committees in connection with formation of a volunteer corps.

It is proposed to enrol five lakhs of volunteers to local committees being asked to enrol volunteers, particularly Muslims, Christians and women in large numbers.

The circular emphasises that Congress volunteers should act and discharge their duties on non-party lines. The local committees are also asked to collect instances of zamindars' zulum on tenant and cases of illegal ejectments.

The committee also is collecting statistics of persons who suffered during the Satyagraha movement with figures of fines imposed on them and confiscation of lands and properties.

It is likely the Government would restore these properties.

SUBHAS LEAVES FOR WARDHA

CALCUTTA: July 21.

The Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, left for Wardha by this evening's Bombay Mail.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, member, Congress Working Committee, will leave for Wardha to-morrow. —A.P.

MOCK RIOT AT ALLAHABAD

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, July 21.

Riot scenes will be staged to-morrow morning at Allahabad under the directions of police.

Sham rioters will be represented by police recruits who will take up positions at appointed places and make their presence felt when police and magistrate will rush to quell the riot and police van fitted with micro-phone and loud-speakers will follow to announce orders and warning.

Areas worst affected in the recent communal riots have been selected for this practice. Photographs also are likely to be taken as Sub-Inspectors have been asked to take cameras with them.

The Supdt. of Police proposes to take a movie picture camera.

MORE "ANTI-HINDI" ARRESTS

MADRAS, July 21.

Three persons, namely, Ramachandra Naidu, Santanam and Ratnaswami, were arrested to-day, in front of the Hindu Theological High School, on a charge of picketing in connection with the anti-Hindi 'Satyagraha.' This brings the total number of arrests since the beginning of the agitation to 178.

Mariappa Mudaliar and T. A. Swami, who were arrested on a similar charge in front of the school on Monday last, were produced to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who convicted and sentenced them to five months' rigorous imprisonment each.

The total number of convictions up-to-date comes to 112.—United Press.

NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE

Raja Of Bhinai Sees Jaipur Maharaja For Peace With Sikar

NEW DELHI, July 21.

Telephonic enquiries made by the "Associated Press" in state circles in Jaipur reveal that there has been no important development in the Sikar situation, which stands where it was yesterday.

The Raja of Bhinai, one of the mediators in the dispute, who came again this morning from Sikar had an interview with the Maharaja of Jaipur, whom he acquainted with the reaction at Sikar to the deliberations of the Jaipur State Council yesterday. The matter is, it is learnt, still under the consideration of the Maharaja and no definite decision as to the future course of actions has been arrived at.—A. P.

JAMNALAL BAJAJ OPTIMISTIC

"Amicable Settlement Would Be Arrived At Soon"

SIKAR, July 21.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj was surrounded by an expectant and eager crowd last night when he emerged out of his residence to go inside the Garh. He advised the people to remain quiet and non-violent, informing them that he had met the Maharaja of Jaipur and was confident that an amicable settlement would be arrived at soon

Interviewed this morning, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj said that the Raja Sahib of Bhiani, Thakur Sahib of Nawalgarh, Thakur Lonsingh, Dictator of the Public Committee and himself along with some other responsible members of the Rajput and the Public Committees, discussed the situation arising out of the talks with the Jaipur Darbar in the Garh last night.

The outcome of the meeting has been kept a close secret.

It is learnt that the Raja Sahib of Bhiani has gone to Jaipur this morning, presumably, to acquaint the Jaipur Darbar with the developments and is expected back here this evening.

Pandit Ladhuram Joshi was brought here yesterday evening from Jaipur under police escort to stand his trial in the Court of the Additional District Magistrate at Sikar to-day.—A P

CHUDGAR'S APPEAL TO JAIPUR RULER

AJMER, July 21.

Mr. Chudgar, the Rao Raja of Sikar's legal adviser, who returned from Jaipur this morning, told the "Associated Press" that during Seth Jamnalal's interview yesterday with the Maharaja of Jaipur in the presence of the Prime Minister, he drew His Highness' attention to what he said at Karachi, namely, the Rajputs had no arms and would not fight with him. He further suggested that His Highness might himself go to Sikar and his presence alone and advice to Rajputs to abandon their present attitude would suffice for restoring normal conditions. His Highness could then, if he wished remonstrate with them for their foolish attitude and pardon them "as the head of the family."

Mr. Chudgar further stated that His Highness seemed inclined to accept this proposal, which course, he said was also suggested to him by other Rajput Sardars as the best and happiest way of restoring lasting peace, but unfortunately did not appeal to His Highness' advisers.

Mr. Chudgar hoped that Rajputs would follow Seth Jamnalal's advice and normal conditions would be restored to-day or to-morrow.—A. P.

DHOLPUR SATYAGRAHA JATHA ARRESTED

AGRA, July 21.

Mr. Jainarain Vyas, General Secretary of the All-India States' People's Conference, wires to the "United Press" to say that all the five persons of the first Dholpur Satyagrahi "Jatha," which was led by Mr. Bhagwati Prasad, were arrested this morning. Out of these five, two persons were detained in Kutchery and three in the Kotwali.

Some literature Mr. Vyas reports, was also seized by the Police.—United Press.

U. P. MUSLIM LEAGUE ON WAR PATH

Black Flags For Muslim Minister: Several "Don'ts" For Members

LUCKNOW, July 21.

The Working Committee of the Provincial Muslim League, according to a circular issued by the Secretary of the League, has decided to organise black flag demonstrations and boycott of functions held in honour of the Muslim Ministers of the province.

The circular, which has been sent to all the City and District Muslim Leagues states, it is understood, that the Muslim Ministers should be greeted with black flags if processions are arranged in their honour by other organisations and that functions held in connection with their visit to the district should be boycotted. These measures have been decided upon to show to the Ministers that they do not represent the Muslims.

The circular further adds that wherever flags of other organisations are hoisted on Municipal or public buildings without permission, the flag of the Muslim League also could be hoisted. When League flags are permitted to be hoisted by institutions concerned it should be hoisted notwithstanding opposition from any quarters.

SEVERAL "DON'TS."

The circular adds that members of the League should not accept offices in Zamindar, Kisan or Labour movement organisations, should not accept posts of Honorary Magistrates and if already appointed Honorary Magistrates should resign from all such posts, should not contest by-elections against independent candidates but should any political body set up a candidate they must have their own candidate also.—United Press.

MUSLIM LEAGUE LOOKS FOR WARDHA LEAD

CALCUTTA, July 21.

The view that the door to further negotiations should not be closed and that a correct lead should come from Wardha, was expressed by Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, M.L.A., Member of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League in an interview with the Associated Press, following his recent talks with the Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on the Hindu-Muslim unity problem.

Mr. Siddiqi says: "Legal quibbles have been the bane of Indian politics. We seem to lose the substance for the shadow and have missed the bus on many a critical occasion in the past due to this peculiar tendency of ours. If it is intended that India came into her own and realise her destiny, we must begin to face realities. I have always held that it is the duty of the majority to create confidence in the minorities; then alone shall we be able to solve our difficulties of to-day and get ready for the morrow. I have neither the intention nor the desire to apportion blame for the "impasse" that has come to exist in the path of Hindu-Muslim conversations so happily started by Gandhiji and continued by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, on the Congress side and Mr. Jinnah, on behalf of the Musalmans. If we are men of vision and courage let us admit boldly that the remedy adopted by the Congress has not proved efficacious. Why, then, not seek an alternative one. The opportunity has come. Let us catch it by both our hands.—A. P.

LONDON, July 20.—The Air Ministry announces that Group Captain J. M. Robb has been selected to visit Canada to discuss with the Canadian defence authorities the possibility of the provision of facilities in Canada for the training of pilots for the R. A. F. Captain Robb will sail on July 23.

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Willingdon's Challenge Must Be Answered

Socialists Support Congress President's Stand Against Federation

"I DID NOT DISCUSS WITH ANY PERSON EITHER PUBLICLY OR PRIVATELY ANY QUESTION OF AMENDMENT OF THE INDIA ACT..... WE DO NOT THINK IN SUCH TERMS IN INDIA; WE ARE NOT WORKING FOR THE SLIGHTEST CHANGE IN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT FOR THE SIMPLE REASON THAT WE DO NOT WANT THE ACT."
—JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

Willingdon's Challenge

"From his experience of India during 16 years, he was perfectly certain that, what Pandit Nehru was saying to-day in London, would not be the wish of 90 per cent. of his fellow-countrymen in India."

—LORD WILLINGDON.

Will the Congress Working Committee answer this challenge of Lord Willingdon? Will they come out with a declaration that the views expressed by Jawahar represent the views of the Congress? Will it also approve the splendid and timely stand taken by the Congress President on the issue of Federation?

These questions were considered at a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party on Thursday evening and a resolution asking the Working Committee to give a plain answer to Willingdon's Challenge was adopted.

SATYAMURTI CRITICISED

Mr. M. R. Masani, who presided, said that the first manifestation of the Parliamentary mentality in the Congress was expressed when the pro-parliamentarians met at Ranchi in 1934 even before the Civil Disobedience movement was called off. He traced the progress of this tendency culminating in the present willingness of certain Congressmen to accept Federation with certain amendments. There was no fear of the Federation as envisaged by the Government of India Act being accepted, the fear was that it might be accepted with amendments Mr. Satyamurti's letter in the "Manchester Guardian" specified four of the five conditions, the fulfilment of which would maintain cordial relations between India and England and make India a military asset. This was contrary to the Anti-War resolution and the resolution on Federation passed by the Haripura Congress. Mr. Masani hoped that the Working Committee of the Congress, which is to meet on Saturday would make the position clear.

APPEAL TO CONGRESS CABINET

Mr. Shantilal Shah moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting expresses its appreciation of the timely action of the Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, in drawing attention to the dangerous drift on the part of some Congressmen towards a compromise with the British Government over the issue of Federation and the misunderstanding, which was being caused regarding the attitude of the Congress on the point.

"The meeting deplores the fact that the statements of certain Congressmen like Mr. Satyamurti have encouraged Lord Willingdon to Challenge the credentials of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, India's unofficial ambassador to speak for the Indian people.

"This meeting hopes that the Congress Working Committee will clear the air by repudiating Mr. Satyamurti's statements and by declaring that Pt. Jawaharlal has properly voiced the refusal of the Indian people to tolerate any further infringement of India's right to self-determination or to accept any constitution save one drawn up by a freely-elected Constituent Assembly.

"The meeting requests the Working Committee to call upon the Provincial and local Congress Committees to prepare for that mass struggle, on which the nation will soon have to embark if the British Government proceeds with its intentions of forcing Federation on this country."

BASIC DIFFERENCE.

Mr. Shah said that persons like Mr. Satyamurti forget the basic cause for which the Congress was fighting. They were against the Act because it was not framed by Indians. If it was accepted with amendments we would be admitting the competence of Parliament to dictate a constitution for India. Such admission would be against the self-respect of India. No amendments, however vital would satisfy India. Once it was admitted that it was within the competence of the British Parliament to frame a constitution for India or to make any changes therein, that right would be exercised again.

India had the sole right to make her own constitution and no person however high his position may be, should be allowed to barter away this right. If any persons wanted to carry on negotiations on any other basis they should get out of the Congress and should not compromise the position of the Congress.

Mr. Umashanker Dixit, Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya and Seth Jethmal Narandas supported the resolution, which was accepted by the meeting.

C. P. Governor Explains His Action

So Long As Dr. Khare Remains Leader Of Majority Party, He Has No Other Go

NAGPUR, July 21.

Details of the communication which Mr. R. S. Shukla, Mr. D. P. Misra and Mr. D. K. Mehta received this morning from His Excellency the Governor are now available. His Excellency refers to the discussions he had with them early this morning and says, "in our discussions on the subject, I have, I think made my position clear.

(A) That in ordinary practice, resignation of the Prime Minister involves the resignation of the whole cabinet, who should put the Prime Minister in a position to go to the Governor with the resignations of the whole cabinet in his pocket and

(B) That so long as Dr. Khare remains the Leader of the Majority party in the provincial legislature (assembly) I am bound to regard him as the person most likely to command a stable majority in the legislature. As it is essential that the new council of ministers should be formed and as you find yourself unable to resign your membership of the existing council, there is no course open to me except to terminate your tenure of office as minister. This I have done—I may say with extreme reluctance—by an order which I have signed this morning."

It is believed the text of the communication is the same in the case of all the three former ministers, whose tenure of office His Excellency found it necessary to terminate.—A. P.

WHY C. P. GOVERNOR DISMISSED THREE MINISTERS

NAGPUR, July 21.

A communique issued by the Governor's Secretary To-night states:—

H. E. the Governor of C. P. and Berar has exercised his constitutional authority and has terminated the tenure of following members of his Council of Ministers:—Pandit R. S. Shukla, Pandit D. P. Mishra and Mr. D. K Mehta

His Excellency is anxious that there should be no misunderstanding on the part of the public regarding reasons, which in his view rendered this step unavoidable. The facts are that on Wednesday July 20 the Prime Minister Dr. Khare submitted to His Excellency his own resignation and that of his Council, informing His Excellency at the same time that three Ministers mentioned above had found themselves unable to conform to ordinary practice whereby the resignation of the Prime Minister is considered to involve the resignation of the whole Council of Ministers.

"His Excellency after ascertaining personally from the three Ministers concerned that they were not prepared to follow this practice felt himself reluctantly compelled to terminate their tenure of office."—A.P.

Three Ministers Explain To Governor Why They Refuse To Resign

NAGPUR: July 21.

The two Mahakoshal Ministers, Pandit R. S. Shukla and Mr. D. P. Mishra, who have been to Wardha, held consultation there with Mr. Rajendra Prasad, Member of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee on the Ministerial developments last night.

They returned to Nagpur shortly before midnight and later all the three Ministers, Messrs. Shukla, Mehta and Mishra, proceeded to the Government House at about 1-30 a.m. and had discussions with His Excellency the Governor for nearly half an hour.

It is understood that the ministers handed over to His Excellency the communication signed by three ministers stating that they were unable to tender their resignations.

They pointed out that they took office at the instance of the Congress and held it under its direction. Though they valued the convention that the colleagues of the Prime Minister must reign when called upon by him to do so, they had urged on His Excellency that they were not free to lay aside the responsibility, which they undertook expressly under, orders of the Congress. The ministers, therefore, requested the Governor to defer action on the resignations in his hand (resignations of the Premier and his two colleagues Messrs. R. M. Deshmukh and P. B. Gole).

It will be recalled that the three ministers had asked for time to convey their decision to the Governor. As they could not get into touch with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who probably was on his way to Bombay from Ahmedabad, two of them, Pandit Shukla and Mr. Mishra hurried to Wardha last evening.

They did not see Gandhiji at Segaon, but saw Babu Rajendra Prasad and sought his advice before communicating their decision to His Excellency about 2 a.m.

As a result of the consultations between the two Ministers Pandit R. S. Shukla and Mr. D. P. Mishra and Mr. Rajendra Prasad at Wardha last night when Thakur Chedilal, M.L.A., President of the C. P. Mahakoshal Congress Committee and member of the Joint Advisory Board was also present, it is reliably understood, that Mr. Rajendra Prasad has addressed letters to Premier Khare and the Ministers Deshmukh and Gole, requesting them to take back their resignations or at least to defer pressing for their acceptance, till the Congress Working Committee and the All-India Parliamentary Sub-Committee meet at Wardha on July 23.

Thakur Chedilal after returning from Nagpur at midnight along with the two Ministers Shukla and Mishra, arranged to deliver the communications intended for the Ministers Gole and Deshmukh shortly after midnight. It is stated that the communication intended for Premier Khare from Mr. Rajendra Prasad was taken personally by Thakur Chedilal as desired by Mr. Rajendra Prasad to Mr. Khare's residence but despite repeated efforts on the part of Thakur Chedilal he could not meet him.

It is possible that it will be sent to Mr. Khare to-morrow.

It is reported that Premier Khare conveyed the message to the Governor last night suggesting a speedy action on his resignation but nothing is known so far as the situation is still engaging the attention of the Governor, as far as could be gathered at present.

The three Mahakoshal Ministers in the course of a joint communication (which they handed over to His Excellency at 2 a.m.) further state that two members of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee are now on their way to Wardha and it was not possible to consult them. They say "as we told you (to the Governor) this afternoon, our first duty is to the Congress and its organisations set up to guide the parliamentary activities of the Ministers in the different Provinces where Congress Ministers are holding office." They further add there have been precedents in U. P. and Bihar when Ministerial resignations were not given effect to in order to avert grave issues. They therefore were unable to tender resignations and requested the Governor to defer action on the resignations in his hand. Further developments, if any, are likely if the Governor decides his course of action, but it is possible that he may await developments for another two or three days.

BAJAJ WORRIED ABOUT C. P. NEWS

SIKAR, July 21.

Questioned regarding the C. P. Ministerial crisis, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, who is President of the C. P. Joint Board, said that he was much worried about the news and felt he should be present at Wardha at this juncture, but in view of the critical situation at Sikar his departure from here was uncertain.

Seth Jamnalal is also understood to have sent a telegram to this effect to Sardar Patel.—A. P.

Rajen Babu On Crisis

Khare Has Defied Parliamentary Sub-Committee

WARDHAGANJ, July 21.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, member of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee and Congress Working Committee when interviewed by the Associated Press about the C. P. Ministerial affairs said, "I came to know yesterday evening after half past seven that the C. P. Premier, Dr. Khare, had submitted his resignation to His Excellency the Governor and that he had called upon his colleagues to tender their resignations also.

I also heard that Hon. Mr. Ramarao, Deshmukh, Hon. Mr. Gole had also tendered their resignations, but the Hon. Mr. Shukla, Hon. Mr. Mishra and Mr. Mehta had intimated that they could not take any such action without consulting the Parliamentary Sub-Committee and the Working Committee.

"After the Pachmarhi meeting, it had been hoped that matters would settle down and work would go on smoothly in C. P. and I was not prepared for such an extreme step on the Premier's part without consulting the Parliamentary Sub-Committee and the Working Committee. It was all the more surprising that Dr. Khare should have taken such a step knowing fully that the members of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee are arriving on 22nd and the Working Committee was meeting on the 23rd of this month. I therefore wrote to him last night not to precipitate matters and advised him to withdraw his resignation until the Working Committee had met and given instructions to other ministers. I also wrote similar letters to Messrs. Gole and Deshmukh. I also advised Messrs. Shukla, Mehta and Mishra similarly not to take step without consulting the Parliamentary Sub-Committee and the Working Committee. If the resignation was formally demanded of them by the Governor they should make their position clear and ask for time for consulting the Parliamentary Sub-Committee and Working Committee."

When questioned whether he had heard anything from Nagpur in this connection he replied that he had no information till 9 o'clock this morning.

It is reliably understood that Mahatma Gandhi refused to give any instructions regarding C. P affairs.—A. P.

SPLIT EXPECTED IN C. P. CONGRESS RANKS

All Eyes Turned Towards Wardha

NAGPUR, July 21.

The "Associated Press" learns that Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, Mr. D. K. Mehta and Pandit D. P. Mishra have got into touch with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee at Bombay and have informed him of all the ministerial developments to-day.

It is expected that the Sardar will leave Bombay to-day and reach Wardha to-morrow when he will be further apprised in detail of all the events that took place in the last three days in connection with the ministerial affairs.

It is learnt that both sides are now busy sending urgent summons to Congress M.L.A's to come to Nagpur with a view to acquainting them with all the developments and rally support for their cause. Seth Govindas, M.L.A. (Central) and Thakur Chedilal, President of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee are already here watching the situation while prominent Congressmen from Mahakoshal are arriving shortly.

According to political observers, the situation arising out of the reconstitution of the C. P. Cabinet by Dr. Khare is likely to have serious repercussions on provincial politics and may even lead to a split in the ranks of the Congress Assembly party.

All eyes are now turned towards the forthcoming deliberations of the Congress Working Committee at Wardha. There are some, who hold the view that a meeting of the Congress Assembly party should be called to deal with the situation and take decisions once for all.—A.P

Biyani For Nagpur

AKOLA, July 21.

The Hon. Mr. Brijlal Biyani left for Nagpur to-day in order to acquaint himself personally with the ministerial differences to enable him to place facts before the joint Advisory Board, which meets at Wardha to-morrow.—United Press.

A SHORT STORY

MONEY BUYS IT

BY MEREDITH SCHOLL.

"I'm going to New York," Lois said. "It's the chance I've always dreamed about, and I'm going to take it."

"Don't," Jason pleaded. "I want you here. I need you."

"Then come with me."

He smiled bitterly. "I can't do that You know I can't. If I followed you to New York I'd immediately become known as Mr. Wanda Jackson, husband of the great novelist. I couldn't stand that."

"How perfectly ridiculous!" Lois cried. But she knew how he felt. She knew he knew she knew. She knew he had feared and dreaded this day, when they were married two years ago. She had been a would-be then; a woman with a burning desire to write a novel that the world would acclaim. And he—he had been Jason Tremont, the nation's wealthiest young man.

There was, when they had met, a bitterness in his face, a bewilderment. Being rich he had so far found no place for himself in the world. He had craved respect, but couldn't command it. That which he had was bought with hard cash and was false. Lois, whose business it was to study human nature had understood how he felt and offered sympathy. His gratitude was something to behold.

A month later they were married. She had wanted to go on with her work, and because he thought it would make her happy, he had not objected. He hoped, and she knew he hoped, that if the time ever came when she would have to choose between her husband and her career, she would have learned to love him so that there would be no hesitation.

Now, two years later, the day had come. Lois was faced with a decision. On the one hand she owed Jason so much. He had paved the way to success. It wasn't fair leaving him. She felt guilty and low, yet the world was at her feet, and this was her dream

She did not see him again before she left. During the long train ride she tried to put him from her mind. Art is selfishness personified. Selfishness is justified in art. These things she had read. She repeated them over and over to herself.

Mr. Oakes of the Manhattan Publishing company greeted her enthusiastically. He outlined the things he had planned. There would be teas and parties. She would be presented to writers and artists and critics and editors. She would be asked to deliver lectures.

Lois thrilled. This was it. This was what she wanted more than anything else in the world.

In the month that followed she found it easy to forget Jason. Once or twice she thought of him, and a sadness stole over her, and then she would put him from her mind.

It was a hectic life she led, a thrilling life. Not the least thrilling were the attentions of Emery Neal, brilliant young painter. She knew he loved her. His flattery was exciting, stimulating. Other women envied her, for Emery Neal was handsome, with a bright future ahead of him. She did not discourage his interest.

Another month passed. Lois set to work on a new novel. She worked rapidly, finished it up in record time, brought it personally into Mr. Oakes. A week later she called at his office. He shook his head sadly.

"It is so often the case that a writer has only one good story in his system."

She was stunned, shocked, but, more than that, indignant. Haughtily she picked up her manuscript and went out. She submitted it to another publisher, then another, then another. The answer was always the same. Frustration possessed her. Her first book was such a success; the second should be carried by the first. But no one believed this theory.

In desperation she returned to Mr. Oakes. He listened to her story. Then he sighed deeply, as though in relief.

"You'll find out sometime. Your husband, Jason Tremont, bought us out a year ago.

"He wanted you to be happy, but more than that he wanted to know if you loved him. He paid for the publication of your book. He bought 100,000 copies. He paid for the advertising, for the reviews. He paid for keeping from you any information that would reveal the truth."

Lois' mind reeled. She stood up, her cheeks white, trying to appear haughty.

"So that's how it is? Doesn't he know that money can't buy love? Doesn't he know that he did the one thing that would make me hate him?"

Mr. Oakes shook his head. "You never would have known, had you chosen him instead of your career. Now—"he gestured toward a letter on his desk—"now he doesn't care. You've given him his answer these past two months."

Lois' cheeks were still white when she arrived at her apartment. False! All false! The homage, the praise, the parties, the recognition, the success. False! This thought kept pounding through her brain Shame caused her soul to shrivel. She wanted to cry. Then she thought of Emery Neal.

Her heart leaped. He loved her. He was on the road to success. He need never know about her humiliation. They could be happy together. She reached for the phone. Money can't buy everything, Jason, the fool, thought it could. Oh, the fool! Didn't he know money couldn't buy love?

Emery's voice answered her. She urged him to come to her at once.

He was apologetic. "Sorry. Got to be getting back to Chicago. Might as well tell you now. The boss, your husband, sent me down here because—well, he thought—you see, needed the money, and—"

Lois heard no more. She dropped the phone to the floor. And now she cried, finding it so easy to cry.

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POPULATION AND IRRIGATION

Growing Importance Of Research

SIMLA, July 21.

"In view of the rapid increase in India's population and consequent increased pressure on the land, the demand for more water for irrigation and for better distribution of the existing supplies becomes annually more insistent and this demand can only be met with the assistance of well-conducted and well-directed research."

This was what Mr. M. R. Richardson, President of the Central Board of Irrigation, said at the 8th annual meeting of the Research Committee of the Board held recently at Simla in drawing attention to the growing importance of irrigation research.

The proceedings of the Committee opened with a discussion of the research officers' annual reports. The Director of the Central Hydrodynamic Research Station at Poona presented a comprehensive report of the many experiments carried out at the station on behalf of provinces, railways and States

That this station has been serving a useful purpose was evident from the amount of work carried out during the previous year and from the number of demands made on it for new experiments. The question of the continuance of the station at Khadakuasala, near Poona, is now under the consideration of the Government of India who are financing it until the end of the current financial year.—United Press.

CONGRESS WORKERS AND OFFICIALS

Bihar Govt.'s Plea For Co-Operation In Flood Relief

PATNA, July 21.

It is understood that the Government are issuing orders to District Magistrates all over the Province, asking them to co-operate with Congress workers in giving relief to flood-stricken areas. It is understood that financial aid will also be given to the various centres, where necessary. —A. P.

HOW TO DEFEAT RHEUMATISM

Everybody who suffers with Rheumatism must be facing the oncoming of colder, damper, Monsoon days with dismay. Although rheumatic aches and pains can afflict you at all times, they usually get worse when the drier weather begins to go. So take a tip from those who know. Put a stop to Rheumatism before it gets its grip on you. Destroy those Uric Acid crystals before they settle in your joints for the winter, crippling you and rendering every step a hideous pain. Let the elements of Sodium, Potassium and Lithium in Fynnon Salt course healthfully through your blood, routing out poisons, dispersing Uric Acid crystals, setting your liver to rights again. These are the powerful "Nature's Salts of the Earth" that bubble so healthfully from the Mineral Springs of famous Spas. Rheumatic sufferers have crossed oceans, spent thousands of Rupees in visiting famous Spas, to experience the blissful natural relief given by this combination of salts. Now in your own home, for a few annas, you can have similar safe and certain freedom from rheumatic twinges. Simply take half a teaspoonful of Fynnon Salt in a glassful of water once a day. Rheumatic pain soon goes. Sold only in green and red labelled bottles in green and red cartons. From all chemists, stores, and bazaars. In case of difficulty, write to: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay. 606

Wanted — More Magistrates?

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—Apropos of the letter appearing in your issue of the 18th inst., in regard to the state of work in the Police Courts at Bombay, I would like to make a few observations in your valuable journal in the hope that the authorities may bestow some consideration to this question which is of interest to the public generally. There is no doubt, as your correspondent suggests, that the multiplication of courts has not resulted in any despatch worth mentioning. In fact, we are confronted with the delightful 'non sequitur'—that maximum of magistrates has yielded a minimum of results. It is, therefore, the part of logic and wisdom to abandon a remedy which has proved to be worse than the disease and there is a dismal shaking of heads by lawyers at the proposal of appointing two more magistrates for the disposal of cases under the Gaming Act.

Your correspondent knows what he is talking about when he suggests that cases under Sec. 12 of the Gaming Act should be relegated to the Honorary Magistrates, as was done for many years till recently, provided the Honorary Courts are 'manned by careful selection'. These courts disposed of such cases with efficiency and despatch and to the general satisfaction of lawyers and litigants. It is correct to say that hardly any of the judgments of the Honorary Courts in these cases were reversed on appeal, perhaps one in five hundred, quite a good record. The fact that the procedure in the trial of these cases was changed from that of summons to warrant procedure inspired the authorities to shift them to the Stipendiary Courts. But there is nothing magical or mysterious in warrant procedure, where a charge has to be framed, as to be beyond the capacity or comprehension of Honorary Courts. The framing of a charge under Sec. 12 of the Gaming Act is a simple affair, the form and substance being contained in the charge sheet put up in the case. If this is done, it will result in forty per cent. of gambling cases being disposed of satisfactorily and effectively without any expense to Government. The other batch of cases under Sec. 4 of the Act may be retained by the present Stipendiary Court which is doing its work with despatch. There is, therefore, no necessity to entertain two more courts and in any case, the above suggestion may first be tried for some months before launching Government into further expense.

What is required more than anything else is system and supervision. In Calcutta and Rangoon the congestion of work in the Police Courts is a phenomenon entirely unknown. This is due to regular adjustment and distribution of work by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who saddles his horses with equal weights, by calling for returns of work monthly or quarterly and adjusting the work. In Bombay such supervision should have been done long ago, seeing that we have a Registrar and a Deputy Registrar who could check the work at stated times. For want of such system we have this strange spectacle of one court working at high pressure till 5-30 p.m., while another court goes scot free at 2 p.m., for lack of cases.

There is nothing new or novel in these suggestions. They have been made before, but were pigeon-holed, apparently because they caused a flutter in the magisterial dovecotes. But times change and we change with them and reform must be the order of the day in the public interest. Your correspondent rightly advises the cancellation of the off-day per week stunt. This was urged a decade ago by the Retrenchment Officer and is generally held to be an anachronism. It may also be added that while in the near past four magistrates did double the work, half of which eight (seven as your correspondent states, and one being additional) cannot do today, those four did their job for half the pay the eight are now getting—and thereby hangs a tale.—Yours, etc.,

"A."

Mecca To Thousands Of White Russians

Pledge To Obey Soviet Supreme Council

MASS PETITION FILED FROM SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI (By Mail.)

In what is believed to be the first organised mass Russian emigre appeal to the U. S. S. R., more than 400 White Russians, who came to Shanghai after the Soviet Revolution, have sent a petition to Moscow to grant them the right to return to the U. S. S. R.

Numerous individual petitions for repatriation to the U. S. S. R. have been sent by White Russians from various parts of the world before, but the present case is believed to be the first actual mass move. The Shanghai Russians are asking for leave to return to the U. S. S. R. as a group.

It is understood that this move has been mainly prompted by the Japanese occupation of Shanghai, as a result of which the White Russians here, who were formerly given Chinese passports, now have no nationality papers and are unable to leave Shanghai.

The Japanese have announced that they will give them special passports as citizens of the Japanese-sponsored "Greater Shanghai Municipality," but these passports are of little use to the Russians, as no foreign country will recognise such papers and the Russians would then be restricted to moving solely inside areas occupied by the Japanese.

It is the possibility of being permanently tied henceforth to a life under the Japanese that is generally believed to be the prime cause for the sudden mass desire for repatriation to the U.S. S. R.

FORCED TO LIVE LIKE COOLIES.

In areas where the Japanese have had a White Russian population under their care before, the Russians have been slowly forced down economically until the majority of them have to-day to live like the poorest Chinese coolies. This is testified by any traveller coming from Manchukuo, where the process has now been almost completed.

It is stated by official bodies, who have studied the problem in Manchuokuo, that the Japanese have deliberately adopted this policy, as the Russian emigres are white men, with no one to back them, in order to show the Chinese that the Japanese can grind white men to their knees.

It is also stated by these bodies that this treatment of the White Russians inspires the Japanese with the feeling that is daily preached to them that fundamentally they are superior to the white races.

"FORMER MISTAKES REALISED."

In their petition to the U. S. S. R. which has been forwarded to the Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R. by the Soviet Consulate in Shanghai, the White Russians write that they have now realised the mistake of their former attitude towards the U. S. S. R., and that the "colossal progress of the U. S. S. R." has become clear to them.

The petition then requests that the Soviet Government grant them a tract of land, on which they may contribute their share towards the advancement of the Soviet Union.

The petition goes on to state that, should the Soviet Government see fit to grant them this tract of land, and make it clear that it will grant land to any other emigres who wish to return from other countries, the Soviet Union will become a "mecca to thousands of White Russians who have repented of their cruel mistake," and that within a brief space of time there will remain only a memory of the group once known as the White Russian emigres.

In conclusion the petition states that the White Russians submit themselves entirely to the decisions of the Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R., whose every order they pledge to respect and obey in advance.
—Reuter.

JAPANESE ATTACKED BY GUERILLAS

Cruiser And Submarine In Action

WEIHAIWEI (By Mail)

Weihaiwei, occupied by the Japanese on March 7, is to-day a complete oasis, cut off from the hinterland by Chinese irregulars and guerillas who are in control of the country outside a ten-mile radius from the town.

These Chinese permit no supplies to enter Weihaiwei by land, and the Japanese allow none to go out.

Skirmishes between the Japanese and Chinese are of frequent occurrence. The scene of most of the engagements is a point some ten miles to the south of Weihaiwei.

In an engagement recently, a Japanese cruiser and a submarine had to be called to the assistance of the Japanese garrison. They took up positions to the south of the bay and, with their gun-fire which was distinctly audible from here, offered artillery support for a small landforce of 150 to 200 men sent to reinforce the Japanese garrison.

By nightfall when the fighting was over and the sound of gun-fire had died down, several village fires could be seen shooting their flames into the darkness.

The tactics of the guerillas seem to follow a uniform plan. They attack one day, at a point far distant from their previous attack, and fight for a whole day. At night they withdrew to their base and hostilities do not break out again until a few days later.

Casualties are not ascertainable though obviously exaggerated reports are freely current here. The Chinese guerillas are said to have a considerable supply of arms and ammunition.

Several villages within the former leased territory have been partially or wholly destroyed by the Japanese as punishment for sheltering guerillas. The Chines country-folk are on the horns of a dilemma. If they give aid to the guerillas they have their villages ournt up by the Japanese; if they refuse aid to the guerillas they are treated as traitors to the Chinese and suffer an equally bad fate at the hands of their countrymen.

Farther in land much damage to property and some loss of life has resulted from Japanese air raids, bombs being dropped upon open towns and villages alleged to be helping the Chinese. In this area life is said to be proceeding normally and the guerillas are reported to be making no oppressive demands on the Chinese populace.

The port itself remains quiet Curfew is still in force and no one goes out after dark. Chinese are subject to search at every police post on the streets. The result is that most of the better class of Chinese, especially the women, remain in doors as much as possible.—Reuter.

IN WEAKNESS DEBILITY

ANÆMIA

use Deschiens' Syrup

Already 30,000 Doctors throughout the world have agreed that this radical remedy ALWAYS CURES, and gives health and strength.

INSIST ON THE NAME OF DESCHIENS, PARIS (France)

JAPAN WILL BE DEFEATED IN AUGUST

But Civil War Will Break Out In China: Fortune Teller's Prediction

HANKOW (By Mail).

A well-known fortune-teller published a book at the beginning of this year, in which he made the following three predictions:

On March 12 Herr Hitler will make an announcement which will startle the world;

In April the Chinese will win an important victory,

In August the Japanese will be defeated by the Chinese, but civil war will break out in China.

Two of these predictions have come true. On March 12 Herr Hitler announced the Austro-German Anschluss. In April the Chinese won their victory at Taierchwang.

It remains to be seen whether the third prediction will come true or not.—Reuter.

JAPANESE TO BUILD HUGE DRYDOCK IN SHANGHAI

Cut-Throat Competition With British Dockyards Seen

SHANGHAI (By Mail)

Construction of a huge drydock in Shanghai, as the opening wedge in a battle for shipbuilding supremacy in Central China is reported to have been decided upon by responsible local Japanese authorities.

The projected enterprise would engage in cut-throat competition with local British dockyards and shipbuilding works, which thus far have enjoyed a virtual monopoly in the field.

It is not known yet whether the new drydock company would be an independent semi-official concern or an auxiliary of the 100,000,000 yen Central China Development Company—a Government-backed firm which will invade Central China shortly.

It is believed, however, that the new company's dockyards will work hand in glove with the China Marine Transportation Control Company, another semi-official Japanese undertaking which plans to maintain a monopoly on coastal, inland and Japan-China navigation.

Directors of this new mammoth shipping concern, in which Japan's largest shipping companies, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, are interested, are reported to have given their consent to the construction of four 4,000-ton passenger-cargo vessels of shallow draft to ply the Yangtse.

Mr. T. Shiya, a high official of the Shipping Bureau of the Japanese Ministry of Communications, left here recently for Tokyo with data gathered during a protracted inspection tour of Central China.—Reuter.

LOVE OF "SING-SONG" GIRLS REVEALS MONK AS SPY

HANKOW (By Mail)

A partiality for "sing song" girls on the part of a self-announced Buddhist monk here has resulted in the discovery of a spy ring acting behind the lines for the Japanese.

The "monk", who went under the name of "Hung Ming," but whose real name is Yang Chao, and his satellites are now languishing in a Hankow gaol.

Arriving in Hankow from Shanghai, Yang Chao brought with him papers stating that he was the head priest of the "temple of the Fragrant Woods" in Nanking, and also secretary of the Relief Corps of the Buddhist Society, operating in the war areas.

His activities at first aroused suspicion when his alleged over fondness for women, and lavish spending on pretty "sing-song" girls, attracted the attention of secret service agents of the Chinese Government.

It was then found that the "monk" and his accomplices were sending military information to the Japanese.—Reuter.

85-VOLUME DICTIONARY

4,500,000 Chinese Words Listed

PEIPING (By Mail).

A comprehensive Chinese dictionary, claimed to contain all the different usages of words and phrases as well as their combinations found in the Chinese language through its long history, has recently been completed by Mr. Fu Ting-yi, a native of Hunan, after 30 years of uninterrupted labour.

This colossal work is composed of 85 volumes, each having about 100 pages, and contains no less than 4,500,000 words.—Reuter.

PUNJAB MONEY-LENDERS' BILL

Statement Issued By Mr. Bedi And Prof. Ranga

SIMLA, July 17.

Mr. B. P. L. Bedi, Joint Secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha has arrived at Simla yesterday to meet Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., the General Secretary and discuss the crisis created in Sindh over the Sukkur-Barrage Irrigation Rates and the Punjab Bills. After examining the questions from all sides they have issued a Press statement:—

Regarding the Moneylenders Registration Bill and Restitution of Mortgages Bill which are at present before the Punjab Legislative Assembly, they appeal to all Congress members of the Assembly to associate themselves with the principles underlying them and give no room, whatsoever to the Government, or any other anti-Congress and communal-minded party to misrepresent the Congress as an anti-Kisan organisation.

"We feel sure" they say "that these Bills do not go far enough, that they seek to perpetuate the invidious classification of only part of the real Kisans as statutory agriculturists and that they do not distinguish between non-cultivating but moneylending statutory agriculturists from genuine agriculturists.

This Ministry is unwilling to help all cent per cent. Kisans, because it wants to help, create and perpetuate a new class of absentee landlords and wreck its vengeance upon its communal enemies and political opponents. If it had really cared for the welfare of the peasants, it ought to have agreed to widen the definition of statutory agriculturists to embrace every Kisan and differentiate between the absentee landlord and moneylender who is only an agriculturist by name and heredity. It should have proposed to cancel the mortgages held by the so-called agriculturist moneylenders also. Its proposal to exempt anyone it likes from the provisions of the Moneylenders Bill is intended to help its client, the so-called agriculturists who are really moneylenders. Its opposition to the anti-malba and anti-bigar Bills of the Congress has sufficiently exposed it to be the landlords' party.

But so far as these Bills go, they do help certain sections of our Kisans though many non-deserving people also are likely to be helped. It is, however the duty in our judgment of the Congress M.L.A.'s to support these Bills, imperfect and unsatisfactory as they are and thus assure the public that whatever may be their political differences with the Ministry in power, they are always prepared to stand by any proposal that is calculated even to a small extent, to benefit the masses. By adopting such tactics alone can the Congress succeed in exposing this bourgeois cum-jagirdar ministry which is incapable of doing any real good to the masses, than to its communalism.

Mr. Walter Elliot, Minister of Health, at Bury St. Edmunds on July 19 addressed the fourth and last of a series of conferences with Rural District Councils throughout the country on the subject of rural housing.

Peace On Phonograph Records

BERNE, (By Mail.)

The Swiss pacifist journal, "Ruf zur Wande", recently carried an advertisement of phonograph records made by Dr. Johannes Ude, famous Catholic pacifist. At reasonable prices, German-speaking people can buy such records as "Ude's Greetings to His Swiss Friends", "Men and Nations. Awaken! An Appeal to the Conscience of Mankind", 'Justice', and "Fifteen Principles of the Law of Nature" (3 records). The first is particularly significant, because Professor Ude was banned from speaking in certain regions of Switzerland by three Catholic bishops.

The use of phonograph records is a new device of Nazi propaganda. German music and speeches of Nazi leaders are sent into homes and over the air in this way in many parts of the world. The adoption of this device by the peace forces contains interesting possibilities.—N.N.S.

SERICULTURE & SILK INDUSTRY

Merchants' Chamber's Plea For Continuance Of Protection

BOMBAY, July 21.

A strong plea for the continuance of protection to the Silk and sericulture industry, raising of the protective duties to a level which would, having regard to all relevant factors, enable the industry firstly to withstand foreign competition, and secondly, to consolidate its position, was made by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay in the course of a communication to the Secretary of the Tariff Board.

The industry, says the communication, which has a historic past, should not be allowed to die by the competition of the kind it has experienced during recent years, but should be assisted by the State in withstanding and fighting that competition. The part played by the industry incidentally in the rural economy of certain parts of the country is also factor of vital importance and it is to be hoped, continues the communication, that the revenue exigencies of the Government of India will not stand in the way of a just and satisfactory solution of the problem of saving the sericulture and silk weaving industry for the country

The Chamber points out that the Indian industry has not been able to withstand the foreign competition and the conclusion is irresistible that the measure of protection afforded to the industry has not been adequate to serve its purpose, namely, to enable the industry to consolidate its position. Protection from competing classes of imported silk goods was accepted by the Tariff Board in its last report and by Government by their subsequent action as an essential step in any scheme of protection for the sericulture industry.

"The measures of protection given to the silk industry has failed to achieve its object. Government were not justified in fixing rates of duties lower than those recommended by the last Tariff Board and the industry stands in greater need of assistance now than at any time in the past.

As far as the handloom industry is concerned, an increase in the duty on imported silk manufactures which has been accepted as an integral part of the scheme for the protection of the sericulture industry, is adequate compensation to that industry, for the increase in the cost of raw materials.

The committee also suggested that the scheme of protection recommended should include automatic safeguards against currency fluctuations and against abnormal reduction in the price of imported silk and silk piecegoods.—United Press.

IMPROVED METHOD OF REPRODUCING MAPS

Survey Of India Develops New Technique

SIMLA, July 21.

An improved method of reproducing maps in two colours direct from the compilation on tracing cloth has been developed by the Survey of India.

Detail to be printed in the first colour (usually black) is inked up in black on the, compilation while detail to be printed in the second colour (usually contours in brown) is inked up with an opaque white ink. The compilation is then photographed twice, firstly pinned up on a white background which neutralises the lines in white ink, and again, pinned up on a black background which causes the black lines to vanish. From the first negative the black, or "outline" printing plate is produced by the helio processs and from the second negative the brown or "contour" printing plate is produced by the vandyke process.

From a single original, a perfect fit ("registration") of the two colours is ensured by this method. Two maps for the school of artillery, Kakul, were printed by this method and no "duffing" or touching up of the negative or the printing plates was required.

When two or more compilations are to be combined, outline and contour negatives are mosaiced separately on two glass plates on which the grid is ruled up in blue. Headings, borders footnotes are completed on the outline mosaic. A very quick and effective reproduction of a training map from 3 originals for Headquarters, Meerut District, was carried out by this method.—United Press.

LT.-COL. S. S. VAJIFDAR, I.M.S.

Move To Give Farewell Address And Dinner On Eve Of Retirement

Lt.-Col. S. S. Vajifdar, I.M.S., Chief Physician, to J. J. Hospital and Lecturer to the Grant Medical College, is on leave preparatory to retirement, and intends to proceed to England on 27th August next. Mr. Vajifdar used to take very great interest in the welfare of patients, particularly those of the Parsi Ward in the J. J. Hospital.

In order to appreciate his unique services to his co-religionists and to bid him a happy voyage on the eve of his proceeding to England a committee of his friends and admirers was formed Members of that committee met on Wednesday evening at Alice Building (in the office of Sir Byramji Jijibhoy), Hornby Road, when a large number of doctors and physicians, including the veteran Sir Temulji Nariman (who presided over the meeting) were present. A number of messages received from persons who were unable to attend the meeting but who were in sympathy with its object, were then read.

On the motion of Sir Jehangir B. Boman-Behram and seconded by Lady Billimoria, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"This meeting hereby resolves that a committee, consisting of Major S. B. Mehta and Mr. Phiroze Rutnagar, as Secretaries, and Mr. Jimi K. Dubash as Treasurer, be appointed to fulfil the functions envisaged by the Committee."

Another resolution, moved by Mrs. Khandalawala and seconded by Sir Hormazdiar P. H. Dastur, was then passed. It read as under:—

"This meeting hereby resolves that as Lt.-Col. S. S. Vajifdar, I.M.S., is shortly resigning from the Sir J. J. Hospital after occupying one of the most honoured posts in the institution, and as he has rendered unique services to the Parsi Ward in the said Hospital, a reception should be arranged, by his friends and admirers, in his honour, and a sub-committee of the four gentlemen (Sir Byramji Jijibhoy, Sir Jehangir Boman-Beharam, Major S. B. Mehta, and Mr. Phiroze Rutnagar) be appointed to make all necessary arrangements in that connection."

After some discussion it was made clear that two functions will be held—presentation of farewell address, and holding of a dinner.

The committee was empowered to make all arrangements. The date and the hours of the functions will be announced hereafter.

PROVISIONS OF INCOME-TAX BILL

Merchants' Chamber Sub-Committee's Talks With Mr. Sheehy

BOMBAY, July 21.

The following press note has been issued by the Secretary of the Indian Merchants Chamber Bombay:—

"The Income-Tax Sub-Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber had a meeting with Mr J F. Sheehy, Member, Central Board of Revenue, on Thursday, the 21st July 1938 at 12 noon, when they discussed various provisions of the Income-Tax Bill, such as distinction between domicile and otherwise; aggregation of incomes of husband and wife for tax purposes; proposal to treat bonus shares as dividends; re-opening of accounts for incomes escaping assessment; slab system; compulsory submission of returns; powers of income-tax inspectors, etc.

They also discussed certain administrative questions. Khan Bahadur J. B. Vacha, the Commissioner of Income-Tax was also present at the meeting.—A. P.

TIME DOES NOT FLY— where blending is concerned. Each different grade of Virginia leaf must fulfil its allotted span of summers, slowly maturing, stored in cask. Time is essential to perfect blending .... Time is one of the secrets of Capstan.

Better buy CAPSTAN they're blended better

CAP/143

To Check Economic Loss To Labour

Bombay Govt.'s Scheme To Close Liquor & Toddy Shops On Pay Day & The Next

The Director of information Bombay writes:—

An examination of the figures of sales of country liquor, toddy and foreign liquor in Bombay city shows that a large proportion of the total consumption takes place on the monthly pay days of the mills and on the next day following. Government are of opinion that the temptation of liquor and toddy shops being open on the days when the mill labourer has just received his pay leads to the waste of much money and to a serious economic loss to the labouring classes, and Government desire, as far as possible, to eliminate this loss.

2. The Bombay Millowners' Association fixes in advance two pay days in each month—one for mills employing 1,000 or more operatives and the other for the remaining mills. The number of operatives employed by the larger mills is much greater than that employed in small mills.

AN INITIAL STEP.

3. Government have, therefore, decided as an initial step to close all excise shops in the Town and Island of Bombay (excluding opium and hemp drugs shops) on the monthly pay days fixed for mills employing 1,000 or more operatives and on the next day following.

4. Although the principal mills and factories are located in the northern half of Bombay, Government cannot ignore the fact that communications in this city are neither difficult nor particularly expensive. To give the closure a fair measure of effectiveness Government have decided not to restrict the closure to any territorial limits.

5. Government are also of the opinion that it would not be desirable to allow the sale of foreign liquor to the public when the sale of country liquor and toddy is not to be permitted, lest the consumption be merely diverted to the more expensive drink.

6. It is, therefore, notified for the information of the public that on these two days during each month beginning from August 1938, all

(1) Country liquor shops,
(2) Toddy shops and tree-foot booths,
(3) Foreign liquor "on" licences (commonly known as "Bars"),
(4) Foreign liquor refreshment room licences (whether attached to a hotel or not),
(5) Foreign liquor "off" licences (i.e., licences where sale in whole bottles is made for consumption "off" the premises),

will be kept closed

DAYS OF CLOSURE.

7. The following days are fixed for closure during the current year:—

August 1938	9th and 10th.
September 1938	10th and 11th.
October 1938	8th and 9th.
November 1938	10th and 11th.
December 1938	10th and 11th.

8. These orders will not apply to:—

(1) Hotel licences (where only residents of the hotel and their guests, persons taking a meal at the hotel and "bona fide" travellers may be served),
(2) Railway refreshment room licences (where only "bona fide" passengers may be served),
(3) Clubs and Canteen licences (which are not open to the public),
(4) Trade and import licences (for despatch of wholesale and upcountry (but not local) retail orders).

"DRINKLESS DAYS."

9. Government are hopeful that employers of labour who do not at present pay their work-people on the days fixed by the Millowners' Association for the payment of wages employing 1,000 or more operatives, will change their pay days and so give their operatives the benefit of the drinkless days. Such employers are being addressed individually, as far as possible, in the following terms:—

"One of the measures which Government proposes to adopt in connection with the enforcement of its policy of prohibition is the closing of liquor shops in Bombay city for two days every month, those days being the principal monthly pay day and the day after.

The Payment of Wages Act provides that factories employing 1,000 or more workers must pay wages not later than ten days and factories employing less than 1,000 workers not later than seven days after the expiry of the wage period. As the pay period is almost invariably a calendar month, there are two days, in the month on which the vast majority of industrial workers receive their pay, the 7th and the 10th. Most of the mills employ 1,000 or more workers and so do the railway workshops, so that the pay day, common to by far the largest number of workers is the 10th. There are, however, hundreds of small factories and industrial establishments employing in the aggregate many thousands of workers whose pay day is the 7th and it is desired to alter that day to the 10th. This can be done by altering the pay period from the calendar month to the 4th of one month to the 3rd of the other, so that the period of seven days after the end of the wage period would fall on the 10th. The result would be that the vast majority of mill hands and other factory workers would receive their pay on the 10th of the month but would not be able to dissipate it in drink because all the liquor shops would be closed on that day and the following day.

"ALTER YOUR PAY PERIOD."

I am instructed by Government to ask you to co-operate in this matter by altering your pay period from the 1st to the 31st to the 4th to the 3rd as from next August. The pay period for July would be as usual, but the period from August 1st to August 3rd would be an extra pay period, the pay for which would have to be distributed by August 10th. The next pay period would be from August 4 to September 3, the next September 4 to October 3, and so on.

I should be glad if you would treat this as urgent and let me have a reply, addressed to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Secretariat, not later than . . .

CONFEDERATION OF TRIBUTARY STATES

(Continued from Page 6.)

definitely declared their willingness to join the Federation.

Three Courses Open.

As far as the smaller States of limited powers are concerned, they have three courses open to them, viz., (1) to form a sub-confederation of the neighbouring estates by electing one of them as a hereditary ruler with full powers, or (2) to surrender some of their jurisdictional and taxation powers to their former feudal overlord, who guarantees them their status, revenue and some powers and relieves them of their feudal dues, or (3) to join the nearest British Indian province with similar guarantees, subject, no doubt, to the legislative action of the future Provincial Legislatures to suit the exigencies of future history.

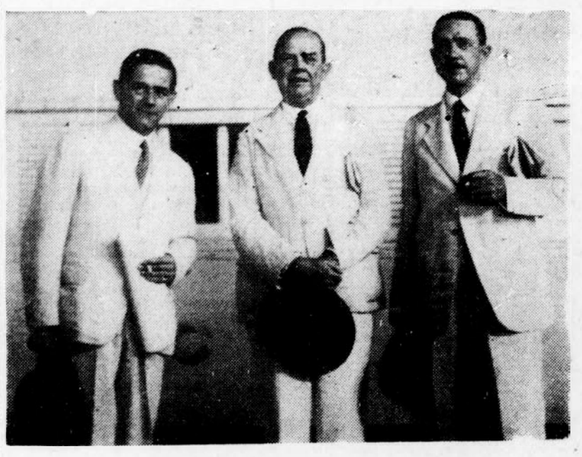
The last course will be most welcome to the new autonomous provinces and will be in the interest of better Government and justice to the subjects of the smaller Indian States, even while guaranteeing some of the privileges and income to the present chiefs. Only progressive rulers will accept the historical necessity of this policy in the present-day India.

The first alternative of small sub-confederation is not likely to be accepted by the Talukdars or chiefs owing to internal jealousies and the insecurity and inadvisability of going under a small Ruler with full powers to do justice or oppression as he likes.

Baroda Scheme.

The second alternative is the one which is suggested by the Baroda Scheme of re-adjustment of relations between H. H. the Gaekwar's State and his feudatories in Kathiawar, Sabarkantha and Rewakantha, which is more likely to be acceptable to the feudatories as a transitional measure prolonging the life of their privileges, while improving the lot of their subjects. The present conditions of life in Baroda villages when compared with those in the Agency Talukdari villages will convince even a casual observer of the prosperity amongst the Baroda subjects.

It is reported that some of the Sabarkantha feudatories assembled at Ahmedabad rejected the Baroda scheme, but have suggested no other constructive scheme beyond merely stating that they might welcome any other proposal which the Political authorities may deem fit to suggest, even after the repeated



RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS IN BOMBAY. Mr. L. Wilson (right) Chief Commissioner of Railways arrived in Bombay yesterday with Mr. B. M. Staig (left) Railway Financial Commissioner. They are seen with Mr. Laughton Agent, B. B. & C. I. Rly.

Difficulties Of Indian Passengers

KARANJIA'S REPRESENTATION TO RAILWAY CHIEFS

Following are excerpts from the speech of Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, President of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association at the interview of the Committee with the Chief and the Financial Commissioners of Railways on Thursday said:—

It is often contended that more space is wasted in providing facilities for European style of catering for Railway passengers than Indian style of catering. The bulk of the travelling public are Indians, and even those travelling by higher classes would like more to participate Indian style of dishes than European style food. We do realise the difficulties of attaching separate dining cars for Indians and Europeans, which might result in decreasing the seating accommodation for passengers, but in view of the pressing necessity for such dining cars, we suggest that the accommodation provided in the European style dining car may be curtailed, so as to utilise a part of it for Indian dining car. We may also suggest that lunch baskets may be sold by the dining car. We suggest for this purpose the system of Zone contractors and we shall be glad if this question is once again examined and the needful done. It should be made compulsory for Indian caterers to provide their servants with proper uniform and they must be compelled to keep the same neat and tidy.

DRINKING WATER.

We would also like to urge upon the Railway Board to take up the question of supplying pure drinking water with such railways as do not realise their responsibility in this respect to the travelling public and compel them to provide this necessary requirement of life.

INSURANCE SCHEME.

Last year, during the interview of the Railway Commissioners (Sir Guthrie Russell and you, Mr. Staig) with our Association, we had put before them the question of inaugurating an Insurance Scheme for accidents for railway passengers. Owing to the recent disastrous accidents which occurred during the course of the last year on certain railways, the need for such an insurance scheme in India seems to be greater.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

The constitution of the Local Advisory Committees for railways in India leaves much to be desired. The predominant feature of these Advisory Committees is that there is a marked absence of direct representation of the travelling public thereon. It is very regrettable that an Association, like ours, which has a standing of over two decades, has still not got any representation on the B.B. & C.I. Local Advisory Committee.

The scope of these Advisory Committees also deserve to be broadened. My Association is surprised to find that the Central Advisory Council has been sending members not resident in the districts or cities, as members of the Local Advisory Committees. In illustrating this point, we may mention the appointment of a member residing in Lyallpur in Lahore District as a member of the Local Advisory Committee of the G.I.P. Railway. Such a seat on that Committee is wasted by the appointment of a member who is not regularly able to attend the meetings, possibly owing to long distance.

3,000 MILE COUPON TICKETS

On examining the rate per mile at which the 3,000 mile coupon tickets are being issued, we find that there is hardly any concession given to the mercantile community, and it is more advantageous to travel by getting ordinary return tickets than by purchasing these tickets. The gain to the holder of 3,000 miles coupon tickets is insignificant and incommensurate with the concession involved consequent upon the disadvantageous conditions attached to it. My Association would request you to kindly consider the advisability of lowering the rates of 3,000 miles coupon tickets and remove the stiff conditions.

BOOKING AGENCIES

The Wedgwood Enquiry Committee have also pointed out that Indian Railways have not done enough to develop traffic through Agencies. The right of issuing railway tickets has been at present given to a number of Tourist Agents, a large number of whom are Europeans and foreigners—and Indian Tourist Agents with the exception of a few in spite of their repeated demands to secure this right have so far failed, and the railways under the plea of not enlarging their list of Booking Agents have turned down their proposals from time to time. We shall be glad if you will kindly take a note of this and take early steps to induce the various railways to mend their ways by enlarging more Indian Tourist Agents as their Booking Agents.

THROUGH PASSENGERS

It is a matter of regret to find that the facilities afforded to the travelling public by all the Railways in India are not uniform. Recently, the attention of my Association was drawn to the difficulties experienced by a passenger holding 3,000 miles coupon ticket who was unable to exchange the coupon ticket for an ordinary ticket on a Kathiawar Railway. Indian States Railways have not fallen in line with other railways in British India to issue such 3,000 miles coupon tickets and are not bound to exchange these tickets for ordinary tickets. But in order to give facilities to a passenger who may be compelled to travel during a portion of his journey through such railways tickets must be issued for such portion of the journey at the starting station and the passenger must not be put to the trouble of purchasing a ticket on a station midway which he may pass by at night or where he may not have sufficient time to purchase such a ticket owing to short stoppage of the train. The regulation of free luggage allowance etc. must be made uniform for through passengers on different systems of railways. He also referred to the beggar and hawker nuisance to the travelling public and said: "It is necessary that the Railway Act should be so amended as to give sufficient powers to the different Railway authorities to prosecute these offenders without the necessity of having complainants."

ACCELERATION OF TRAINS

Crores of rupees have been spent in electrification of railways but there is hardly any appreciable increase in the speed limit of trains, especially local trains. We were glad to note that the Wedgwood Enquiry Committee have thought it fit to advise the Railways' Administrations about the need of running fast trains, both from the point of view of commercial advantage and operating advantage. We shall be glad if you will kindly enlighten us regarding this aspect of the question.

advice in the various Viceregal pronouncements.

Such an attitude does not take things further towards a solution, but like some of the larger princes these feudatories also are adopting a policy of sitting on the fence, a non-committal policy of 'wait and see' till they eventually find that the tide of political circumstances will force all of them through a Province or a large constitutional state like Baroda into a real Federation of all States and Provinces, truly representative of the people of all parts on the basis of a progressively expanding franchise everywhere.

There is nothing even under the present Indian Constitution to prevent the enlightened and progressive ruler of a State like Travancore or Baroda with a Legislature of its own to grant the privilege of electing members to be nominated to the All-India Federal Legislature by himself.

IN AID OF ANTI-T. B. FUND

Bombay Field Club To Hold Exhibition In September

The Secretary, Bombay Field Club Exhibition, writes:

The Bombay Field Club has decided to hold an Exhibition of photographs of places of historical and archaeological interest throughout India, Burma and Ceylon, in the second week of September, 1938, at the Town Hall Bombay. The proceeds of this Exhibition will be given to the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund.

In order to secure a good collection of photographs for this Exhibition efforts are being made to secure the co-operation of the Archaeological Departments of the Government of India, Provincial Surveys and the Indian States. Besides the "Illustrated Weekly of India" will conduct a special Photographic Competition in August to assist the Exhibition Committee, consisting among others, of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, President of the Club, Profs. C. N. Vakil and J. B. Primrose, Vice-Presidents, Mr. C. R. Gerrard, Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Dr. Moti Chandra, Curator, Art Section, Prince of Wales Museum, Mr. R. G. Gyani of the Archaeological Section of the Museum and Messrs. Karl Khandalawalla, J. A. Lalkaka, Jagannath Ahivasi etc. to present a properly representative collection. The Indian State Railways and other individuals who have got good collections of such photos will also be approached to support the Exhibition.

OBJECT OF EXHIBITION

This Exhibition is an attempt to familiarise the public with the magnificent archaeological and architectural wealth of India. Though it does not claim to be a full exposition of all the monuments in the country, yet the organisers will endeavour to see that the various schools of Indian Architecture represented in the Exhibition. This would go a long way in assisting in an intelligent understanding of some of the greatest epochs of Indian Architecture. It will make the people realise the great variety and excellence of historical and archaeological monuments in our country and thus stimulate them to evince keener interest in the cultural heritage of India. In this Exhibition, perhaps for the first time, an attempt will be made to present a pictorial representation of all that is worth seeing in our country from a historical, archaeological and tourist point of view.

We hope that everyone interested in propagating the study of our national culture will lend their whole-hearted support to this laudable enterprise and thus help the worthy cause of the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund also.

The Committee will be grateful if all those who will kindly present suitable photographs to them which may be sold and the sale proceeds be given to the Anti-T. B. Fund. Details of the Exhibition can be had on application to Mr. I. B. Patel, Secretary, Bombay Field Club, at the School of Economics and Sociology, University of Bombay.

Co-operatives In Bihar

PATNA, July 21.

The Bihar Government have set up a small committee of prominent co-operators with a view to advising them in connection with the re-organisation of the Co-operative Department.—A. P.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN ELECTRIC SUPPLY LTD.'S PROGRESS

Seven P. C. Dividend, Payable Free Of Income Tax Declared At Annual Meeting

A dividend of 7 per cent per annum payable free of income-tax was declared at the ninth ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Ltd., on Thursday.

It was announced in the Directors' Report that extensions of main lines had been undertaken when and where necessary to afford improved facilities and better service to consumers.

Mr. R. C. Giles was in the chair.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

Proposing the adoption of the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts Mr. Giles said:

As you will have seen from the Directors' Report, the progress of your Company during the past 12 months has, I think you will agree, continued to be satisfactory. Substantial expansion has occurred in all branches of your business and the total sales of energy to the public for all purposes show an increase of 7.3 lacs units as compared with the figures of the previous year.

TRIBUTE TO MANAGEMENT

Your Management have given considerable care and attention to propaganda work both by the appointment of development staff by poster advertising and by the extension of facilities for the hire of electrical apparatus. These measures together with the progressive reduction in the cost of energy which has been a feature of this Company's brief history, have all contributed their share towards this increase.

On the other side of the picture, I feel bound to emphasise the restrictive effect which is caused by Government's Electricity Duty upon any progressive tariff policy. This surcharge is imposed on the user of 13 units of electricity or more per month, and its incidence has been enhanced from the beginning of the current financial year with the additional result that the full benefit of the Company's latest reduction in rates has unfortunately not reached the consumer.

I may say that I am fully aware that Government require additional revenue for the purpose of implementing the programme of legislation which they are sponsoring and that they must, from one source or another secure their requirements by means of Taxation. My remarks on the Electricity Duty are not so much directed against the principle of spreading the incidence of the tax over the public in general so far as it achieves this object. My complaint is more against the particular method of its application which is not only a tax on progress but has the definite effect of restricting the freest use of the taxable commodity itself, that commodity, by general consent, being no longer regarded in the nature of a luxury.

INCREASE IN SALES OF ENERGY

One of the most striking features of the year's progress has been the marked increase in the sales of energy for Domestic purposes, the number of units sold having advanced by 45 per cent. It is felt that this is a very encouraging sign as it indicates that consumers are becoming better acquainted with the various household uses to which electricity can be applied, particularly when no restriction such as that to which I have just referred exists.

Motive Power consumption has increased by 12.4 per cent as compared with an increase of 5.6 per cent at the end of last year.

REVENUE & EXPENDITURE

Referring to the Accounts, the Gross Revenue is up by Rs. 90,000 and the Working Expenses by Rs. 52,000 out of which amount increased purchase of energy for distribution accounts for Rs. 30,413. With regard to the balance of increased costs there are only two items which I think deserve any special comment from me.

Firstly in respect of the Workmen's Compensation Fund, which stood last year at Rs. 3,400, a sum which your Board considered to be too low, the Directors have made a special appropriation of Rs. 6,000 to augment the usual monthly allocation in order to bring the total of the Fund to the present more adequate figure of Rs. 10,000.

The other item concerns the General Charges which you will see are Rs. 18,555 as compared with Rs. 11,246 last year. This increase is mainly due to expenditure on the publicity and development work to which I have referred earlier in my speech. I think you will agree that the results which we have been able to show entirely justify the expenditure incurred.

ELECTRICITY DUTY

It is perhaps not out of place to mention here that during the year your Company contributed Rs. 40,000 or 5 per cent in its gross revenue to the Central Government by way of income tax and was instrumental in paying Rs. 32,000 to the Government of Bombay on account of Electricity Duty collected from consumers.

DROP IN SHARE VALUE

When we met last year the Company's shares were quoted in the market at Rs. 188 as against to-day's quotation of Rs. 147/8.

I cannot but repeat that it is and has always been your Board's desire to supply electricity at the lowest possible rate to its consumers so long as these rates are consistent with the Company's responsibilities as a Public Utility Undertaking and so long as the return to Shareholders is consistent with the Board's obligations to investors and their ability to raise additional share capital as and when the expansion of the Company's operations renders this course necessary.

INDIAN OVERSEER KILLED

SIMLA, July 21.

One Indian overseer was killed and Mr. E. F. Nikolay, Assistant Garrison Engineer was wounded in the thigh, when a party of the Military Engineering Service was fired on by a gang on the road between Tani and Gulkach in South Waziristan.

Troops from Wana and scouts from Jandola and Tani proceeded to the scene of the outrage, but found no trace of the gang.

Last night camp pickets at Razmak and Razani were sniped.—A. P.

Why Need Police Permission For Holding Meeting, Asks Bhulabhai

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, July 21.

"The Hyderabad Bar Council should be ashamed of, if it holds meeting after obtaining permission of the authorities" remarked Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, member Congress Working Committee when he was told that a meeting of the Hyderabad Bar Council could not be held because police raised objection that permission should be obtained for holding the meeting according to the new rules which were enforced after repealing Gashthi 53.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai was to address the members of the bar council this evening at Hyderabad High Court. Members of the Executive Committee bar council at their meeting strongly condemned the attitude of the authorities for interference.

INDIAN GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Chairman Contradicts Baseless Rumour

The seventh annual general meeting of the Indian Globe Insurance Co., Ltd., was held in its office on Thursday evening Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji presided.

In the Directors' Report an increase of Rs. 16,817 in the premium income over the figures of the previous year was disclosed.

The chairman in the course of his speech said:—

"All your resources are at present being utilised in consolidating our position and you will be glad to learn that the full deposit of Rs. 2 lacs required to be placed with the Government has now been completed and paid up by us. In consonance with the conservative policy that we have been following, we have been trying to keep off from business which would prove rather a liability than an asset and thereby saving ourselves from the whirlwind of the craze for 'business at any cost' that is now raging.

"I cannot but refer to a rumour to which my attention has been drawn from various quarters and that is that our company is going to be taken over by some foreign concern. You can well understand and imagine the harm such a rumour would do if allowed to go unchallenged, and I therefore take this opportunity of making it clear and clear beyond doubt, that there is no truth whatsoever in this rumour. It is absolutely baseless and presumably set afloat by interested parties to serve their own ends."

Don't Delay Rent Report

Tenants' Patience Tried Beyond Limit

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, President of the Bombay Tenants' Central Committee in a communique states that unfortunately Congress Government took a decision last Session by which a Bill favouring the tenants was set aside; and it was decided to install an enquiry committee. That in itself half gave away the case of the tenants, and let the general public to believe that in its attempt to become fair-minded Government were half-hearted in adopting rigid and restrictive measures to give prompt relief to the tenants

The Enquiry Committee has been in our midst for a fairly long time. Our Tenants' Central Committee realises that the Committee has got a pretty sure pressure of work now that they have fallen in the investigatory channel. But in the meanwhile the Landlords have been raising the rents, diminishing the proportion of amenities of life and the position of the tenants to-day is worse off than it was at the initiation of the Enquiry Committee.

The tenants to-day find that their throats have been rigidly caught by the iron grip of the capitalist landlords and the Enquiry Committee is in a position merely to hear the cry of the poor distressed tenant to whom the relief is still to come and what relief we do not know. The Bombay Tenants' Committee, therefore, calls upon the Government Committee to immediately publish its findings of a preliminary nature and give relief to the hardest-pressed tenants forthwith by announcing reduction in rent just as the Textile Enquiry Committee announced its preliminary conclusions and then the larger findings and the conclusions of the Committee on the broader issue could be later on published with closer enquiry such as standardisation, rent restriction etc. It is necessary that promptness of relief should be forthwith given. The above Communique has been necessitated as a result of the Tenants' Committee's experience by moving about among the poorer tenants.

30 P. C. RISE IN RENT SINCE 1929

Govt. Must Undertake Building Enterprise

The Secretary of the "A" Ward Congress Committee has addressed following to the Rent Inquiry Committee:—

The Managing Council of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee begs to submit the following report on the questionnaire issued by your Committee:—

On the information we collected from the forms submitted to us and other sources, we find that the rents of the working class and middle class dwellings have undoubtedly gone up by more than 30 per cent on an average since 1929.

The average percentage of rent paid by the tenants especially in the "A" Ward in many cases have been found to be nearly 25 of their income. The average rent on single room tenements admeasuring about 144 sq. ft. comes to about Rs. 16/-. These single room tenements are generally occupied by the working class and lower middle class tenants and the average number of persons residing in such single room tenements comes to about 5.

2 (b): In our opinion, three to four per cent. would constitute a fair net return on capital invested on house property considering the present rate of interest on deposits in Banks and Government Loans and Securities.

3. The investment on buildings at present is being preferred to other investments as the investors on buildings secure a greater percentage of return by way of rents.

4 (a): We are of opinion that legislation to regulate the house rents is absolutely necessary as in its absence we find rents vary in most cases and are fixed at the discretion of the owners themselves to their own advantage.

4 (b) (ii): The regulation of rents should be restricted on the basis of a certain percentage of return on investments on buildings, as well as on the area of space occupied by tenants. This may vary according to a place being a residential quarter and a business quarter.

5 (a): The standard of rent is too high. We believe that one of the reasons for this abnormal rent is the lack of sufficient housing accommodation for working class and middle class tenants.

The building enterprise should be undertaken by the Government or by the Municipality, especially for the working and lower middle class people.

6: We consider that English calendar should be instituted for fixing rents.

We find that generally the amenities of life afforded to the tenants by the owners is far from satisfactory as in many of the buildings we found the following deficiencies:—

(1) No light on stair cases.
(2) No water tanks.
(3) Insufficient number of latrines (in a number of cases even without flush system), and common taps.
(4) No taps inside the dwelling rooms or kitchen rooms.
(5) No bath rooms
(6) No private meters for different rooms.
(7) No whitewashing or painting for years together and the premises kept uncleaned thereby adversely affecting the health of the tenants.
(8) No dust bins.

It is the constant lot of the tenants to suffer from these and other day to day difficulties and we believe that it should be the concern of the Municipality to remedy these grievances after thorough investigation. In our opinion, the Municipality has uptil now miserably failed to fulfil its obligation to the tenants in the matter of looking after the sanitary conditions of the buildings in the City. Necessary amenities of life should be afforded to the tenants by means of legislative measures.

In conclusion we have to strongly recommend for a substantial reduction in rent by legislative act as early as possible in order to ease the burden of the already suffering working class and the middle class tenants.

Nothing can be a more welcome relief to the suffering humanity in the City and be regarded a greater boon from the Congress Government than effective gesture in the sphere of the daily economic life of the citizen of Bombay. This one act will bind him to the Congress as nothing else can, and ensure for this great National Organisation his willing allegiance and solid support which have contributed not a little to its present prestige and greatness. This will also mean the fulfilment of the election pledge given by the Congress to its electors.

INDIA AND THE NEXT WAR

(Continued from Page 6.)

them to come to the assistance of India", when their own home is in peril of destruction. (3) So far as the people of India are concerned, under the Government of India Act, they are precluded from having any voice in the Defence and Foreign relations of their own country. (4) So far as the Indian National Congress is concerned, as the mouth-piece of an important section of the people of India, it is impossible to make out whether it has any policy of Defence of India, and if so, how it is going to implement such a policy. A perusal of the Resolutions passed at the Annual Meetings of the Congress gives one no clear idea of its policy as regards the defence of defenceless India in the next war, which is inevitable. (5) The man in the street like the writer of this article, believes that Swarajya and Self-Government are impossible of attainment, if foreign Armed Forces are to maintain them in power. For the control of Armed Forces is, in the last resort, the main-spring of Government.

No Swaraj Without Defence

It may be laid down as a categorical imperative, that "Swarajya without control of armed forces means mirage." Full responsible Government or Swaraj implies the possession of one of the main attributes of sovereignty, viz., absolute power to provide for the common defence of the country, to raise and support the Armies and Navies of the sea and the air, to make rules for the government and regulation of the Land, Naval and Air Forces, and for the provision of necessary armaments and equipment, and also for organising and disciplining the Militia (i.e. Provincial or Territorial Forces, etc., as laid down in the written constitutions of the United States of America, and other self-governing States and British Dominions. In the light of the foregoing postulate, let us see whether there is any desire on the part of the British rulers or the War Office,—which bosses the armies of the Empire, and dictates the military policy to all Governments including that of England, as also its Subordinate Departments, or the Government of India,—to pave the way for such a consummation, viz., the transfer of Control of the Armed Forces in India to the future Swaraj Parliament or Legislature, however called, of the Dominion of India, if and when established. It may be stated here categorically that there is no sign of any such desire, but that on the contrary, there are abundant signs, e.g., the debates in the Legislative Assembly and the communiques of the Government of India on Military subjects,—to show the determination of the British authorities to indefinitely postpone, if they can, Indianisation of even the Indian Army. The problem of transfer of Control of the Armed Forces in India may be restated as that of Indianisation of the Armed Forces meaning thereby, the substitution of (a) Indian Control and (b) Personnel and (c) Munitions for the British. Until such substitution is effected, India will continue to be, what it has been for the last 150 years, a helpless Dependency.

RUGBY, July 20.—The Egyptian Prime Minister is due to arrive in London to-night and will, it is expected, remain here for about a week, during the course of which various problems connected with the carrying out of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty will be discussed. Mr. Mohamed Mahmud Pasha will stay at the Egyptian Embassy.

YARN MARKET DULL AND INACTIVE

Enquiry From Penang And Singapore

Bombay, July 20.

The Yarn market has continued to remain rather dull and inactive during the whole past week and although prices have not declined to any material extent offtake has considerably reduced. Turnover during the week has been rather restricted especially in Indian yarns where the effect of sagging cotton prices has been felt comparatively much more than in other kinds of yarns. In the middle of the week there were some enquiries from Bangkok, Panang and Singapore particularly for some of the well-known chops in 20s Bombay yarns and it is reported that a few hundred bales have been sold by some local dealers for those markets on the basis of Rs. 0-6-3 per lb. As regards other Export markets however, enquiries have not materialised into any important business and it is feared that on account of uncertainty about the future course of the cotton market there may not be prospects of any substantial business for any other Export markets at least in the near future. As regards Indian markets enquiries have been rather limited and at still lower prices probably due to decline in cotton market. Calcutta, Kathiawar and Karachi have been rather quiet after making a few purchases during the last few days. Punjab continues to remain very quiet without any signs of improvement in the near future. Southern Indian markets do not expect any improvement on account of the coming holidays. In the circumstances we do not expect any material improvement either in the prices or in the demand from Indian consuming centres at least for some time to come unless of course cotton prices reach a definitly higher level in the next few days.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There has been no change in the prices of English yarns during the week and business continues very scarce

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

A further decline in Japanese yarns has taken place during the week on account of the continued decline in prices in Japan probably as a result of the Japanese Government policy to increase their Exports from the 1st of this month. As regards Shanghai yarns prices have remained unchanged with a slightly better undertone during the week. In case of mercerised yarns prices have fluctuated rather heavily during the week and at the close prices have remained rather steady with an uncertain tendency. Fresh forward business has not been possible in bulk probably due continued uncertainty about the policy of the Japanese Government with regard to Exports from Japan. Dealers and consumers have been making purchases only for their immediate requirements for fear of a further decline in prices. Sampin has declined further during the week whereas Exchange has remained rather unchanged with a slightly declining tendency.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

The sharp drop in prices of Japanese yarns for forward deliveries has created a sort of nervousness amongst the dealers and consumers and as usual in declining prices offtake has considerably reduced with a rather easy undertone at the close. The policy of the Japanese Government is still uncertain and indefinite and it is feared that any time the Japanese Spinners may be forced to lower their prices still further. All buying from consuming centres is therefore hand to mouth and naturally prices have been steadily declining. Stocks however in Japanese yarns are not very large but fresh forward business has been recently done to the extent of about 2000 cases for Indian markets. As regards Italian yarns, Syndicate prices have remained unchanged but offtake has considerably declined owing to decline in Japanese prices. The market at the close remains rather unsettled with an uncertain tendency.

LOCAL YARNS.

Turnover on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., has slightly declined on account of the uncertainty regarding the future course of the cotton market. There have been more enquiries for 10 1/2s and 20 1/2s and several quantities have been offered for sale but the buyers' limits are very low on account of the uncertainty about the future course of the market. Monsoon has continued to remain satisfactory in many parts of the country. The future tendency remains uncertain.

LINSEED OIL

London, July 20

Linseed oil London per cwt naked
Aug sellers 23/9
Linseed oil London per cwt naked
Sept Dec sellers 23-7 1/2

BETTER TENDENCY IN SUGAR MARKET

Large Enquiry For Indian Sugar At Calcutta

Bombay, July 20.

JAVA SUGAR.

During the earlier part of the week, market for Java sugar remained steady with prices fluctuating within narrow limits. During the latter part of the week market however showed better tendency due to steady improvement in London Terminal prices on expectation of the successful termination of the International Sugar conference. On the whole there was an advance of half an anna in all positions as compared with the last week. During the week no direct business was placed in the market by Importers owing to disparity of about 2 annas with Java Exporters limits. Locally there was limited turnover between dealers and outsiders. At the close tone of the market was very firm with further advance of about half an anna on the latest telegram from Java that 'Nivas" had increased its selling limits by ten points for the Eastern Destinations which is presumed to be due to reports about the termination of the International Sugar Council meeting held in London. Undertone of the market was firm with scarcity of sellers at lower limits.

INDIAN SUGARS.

Local market for Indian sugar remained steady with an improvement of about 1/2 to 1 anna per maund in ready due to better reports from Cawnpore and Calcutta where large business was done by the mills at the Syndicate limits. Owing to heavy stocks locally dealers prefer to gradually sell their holdings at best market rates and not to enter into fresh commitments until the result of the next Syndicate meeting is known. It is generally anticipated that Syndicate limits will be increased by 2 annas. At the close tendency of the market was steady. Arrivals during the week are estimated at about 3000 tons and stocks at 10,600 tons as against 800 and 13,000 tons at the same time last year.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

On the New York Terminal market there was an advance of 4, 6 and 6 points in September, December and March positions respectively while on the London Terminal market there was an advance of 2, 1 1/2 and 3 1/4d in August, December and March positions respectively. Java market was reported firm with an advance of 10 points in "Nivas" limits at which it was reported "Nivas" sold large quantities to Java Exporters. It is understood that the improvement in foreign markets is due to favourable opinion about the International Conference decisions.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI

There was no change in position of Java Sugar and quotations are nominal. As regards Indian sugar, Calcutta market was reported firm with an advance of about one to two annas. It was further reported that large business was done by speculators and dealers at the Syndicate limits and tendency was higher. Karachi market was reported steady with quotations unchanged.

STOCKS OF SUGAR

In M.B. Indian Ports on about 7th July 1938 were estimated at 18,649 tons as against 28,926 tons at the same time last year.

GENERAL

Tendency of the local market for Java Sugar is firm and a further advance in prices is likely. As regards future course of the market, tone of the market is rather uncertain and will depend on the price regulations by the "Nivas" and movement of the Foreign market in course of next few days.

LONDON SHARE QUATATIONS

Bombay, July 19.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest Prices.
London Nigerian Tin Mines Ltd.	£0 6 3
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	1 5 0
Turner and Newall	3 19 6
Associated Electric Industries	1 19 0
Attock Oil	2 3 0
Barsi Light Railways	60 0 0
Automatic Telephone and Elec. Ord.	2 2 3
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 2 10½
Beira Railways	1 6 0
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 12 9
Marconi International Marine	1 7 0
Western Union Telegraph	dol 30.75
General Electric Ordinary	3 16 3
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd.	1 5 6
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1 4 6
International Rly. of C. America	dol 4.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 9 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 5 3
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1 10 6
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 7 3
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 16 9
Indian Copper Corpn. Ord.	0 3 7½
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol 13.00
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd.	0 14 7½
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd.	0 3 1½
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares	0 19 9
Trust of Bank Share Units	0 18 9
Trust of Insurance Share Units	XD 1 1 9
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 10 5 21 p.c. p.a.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 20

T T London on:—	
New York	4.92.15
Paris	178.16
Berlin	12.25
Madrid	90.00
Montreal	4.94 1/16
Amsterdam	8.95 1/16
Brussels	29.10 1/4
Milan	93.47
Berne	21.50

LONDON RUBBER

London, July 20

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb
Sellers 7 5/8

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 21

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent paper	99/3
4 per cent 1960/70	112/14
5 per cent 1945/55	116/2
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	113/4
Bank of Hindusthan	32/4
Bank of India	142/8
Central Bank	31
Imperial Bank F P	1552/8
Imperial Bank P P	382/8
Indian Overseas Bank	43/8
Reserve Bank	117
Union Bank	5/9
TEXTILES	
Ahmd New Textiles	520
Ambica	234/6
Arun	395
Arvind	1065
Bharatkhand	2700
Bombay Dyeing	900
Buckingham and Carnatics	196
Central India	252/8
Century	283/12
Colaba	160
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	352/8
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	155
Hukumchand	190
Indore	57/8
Jubilee	200
Khatau Makanji	119/6
Kohinoor	290
Laxmi cottor	472/8
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	106/4
Morarji	132
Mysore	98/12
Nandlal Bhandari	90
New Great	232/8
Raipur	630
Rajnagar	295
Sajjan	97/8
Sholapur	1750
Simplex	89/6
Swadeshi	222/8
Vishnu	1165
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley ord	1460
Tata Hydro ord	156/9
Tata Power Ord	1375
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	141/4
Ajmer Electrics	12/14
Bombay Suburban	147/8
Bombay Tram	116/4
Surat Electrics	169/8
MISCELLANEOUS	
Air Services of India	6N
Alcock Ashdown	306/4
Associated Cement	111/8
Belapur	162/8
Bombay Burma New	181/4
Bombay Burma Old	541/4
Bombay Steam	219/6
Bombay Telephone	84/12
Br B Petrol	3/9
Burma Corporation	7/9
Dalmia Cement	9/15
Indian Bleaching	132/8
Industrial Investment Tr	40/4
Indian Radio Ord	415
Indian Radio Defd	502/8
Indian Copper	2/9
Indian Iron	28/10
Mysore Sugar	22/12
Port Canning	67
Premier Construction	66/4
Rohtas Industries	23/10
Scindia Steam	20/6
Shivrajpur	43/4
Tata Oil	20/4
Tata Steel Ordy	255/8
Tata Steel Defd	1200
JUTES	
Birla Juue	15/4
Howrah	46/10
Hukumchand	7/4
Kamarhatty	456
Kanknarrah	362
Lawrence	375
Reliance	62/6

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, July 21

Yarn No. 6 1/2s. August 104 October
103 December 102
Yarn No. 10 1/2s. August 113 October
114 December 115
Yarn No. 20 1/2s. August 153 October
154 December 155

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 21

Wheat	2,726 cwts.
Linseed	4,857 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	10 cwts.
Gingellyseed	356 cwts.
Groundnuts	9,105 cwts.
Castorseed	47 cwts.
Rice	39,399 cwts.
Cottonseed	991 cwts.
Mowraseed	29 cwts.
Gram	1,939 cwts.
Joowar	8,954 cwts.
Barley	279 cwts.
Bajree	2515 cwts.
Indian Sugar	5,784 cwts.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, July 20

Wheat Rozaric Santa Fe parcels Unquoted
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels
July sellers 31/7 1/2
Wheat South Australian parcels
July sellers 31/3

Three Beauty Problems Solved

Not all women are born beautiful—but no woman need be plain. The first essentials of beauty are a lovely clear skin with a natural "bloom" and rich lustrous hair. Given these two assets any and every woman can command the admiration she naturally desires. The simplest and most effective ways to acquire both a lovely skin and beautiful hair are described below, together with a solution to that most distressing problem—the disfigurement caused by superfluous hair.

NEW BEAUTY FOR YOUR HAIR.—Here is a simple beauty secret which will add new life and beauty to your hair, giving it the rich, lustrous gleam that everyone admires. Instead of washing it with ordinary shampoos get an ounce of Stallax granules and make up your own. Simply dissolve a teaspoonful of Stallax granules in a cup of warm water and wash your hair with it in the usual way. You will be amazed and delighted with the way your hair responds to this simple beauty treatment.

AND FOR A LOVELY SKIN.—A naturally lovely complexion is much more easily acquired than most women realise. Actually it is already there, but hidden by the dry, withered outer skin which Nature meant to be continually discarded. To get rid of this "mask" of dried skin all you need is a nightly application of a little pure Mercolized Wax (containing no animal fat). Overnight the Mercolized Wax absorbs the "old" complexion and leaves the "new"—the lovely new skin beneath, soft, smooth and several shades lighter

NO MORE SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.—Nothing looks more unsightly on a woman than a growth of hair where the skin should be clear and smooth. Women so afflicted need not endure this embarrassment any longer, however. They can banish their superfluous hair easily, quickly and safely if they will follow these simple directions. Get a few ounces of pure powdered Pheminol and mix it into a paste by the addition of cold water. Apply this paste to the unwanted hair and as it dries you will find the hair has shrivelled away.

NOTE.—All the above mentioned preparations can be obtained from any chemist, store or bazaar.

The right start to a busy day is a sound night's sleep—FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1 insures a deep sound sleep

Wakeful nights and disturbed sleep are often the result of faulty feeding. You can make sure of a good night's rest by regularly drinking Fry's 4 Foods in 1. This chocolate flavoured drink has a double action. It induces restful sleep and creates new energy. Every drop of it improves health and gives you fresh vigour.

Remember to drink it every day. A teaspoonful in a cup of Milk is a valuable meal in itself.

4 Foods in 1 was prescribed by 3,200 Indian Doctors.

FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1

MALT-MILK-COCOA-LECITHIN

CONTENTS UNTOUCHED BY HAND :

Stockists :— WILSON & Co., P.O. Box 2, MADRAS ; CAMA NORTON & Co., 23, Medows Street, BOMBAY ; NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Machi Miani Rd., KARACHI ; SHIMWELL & BROS. (Calcutta) Ltd., P.O. Box 2, CALCUTTA ; S. ZAMIR-UL-HAQ, Fatehpuri Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 14 POINTS UP

Short Covering On Reports Of Weevil Damage

BULLION FEATURELESS

BOMBAY, July 21.

NEW YORK COTTON.

After early hesitancy the New York cotton developed unexpected strength on reports of damage by Weevil. Better Liverpool cables, trade buying and short covering gave the impetus and the price rose sharply.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Stock Exchange was quiet with favourable undertone. Giltedged securities were firm with the moderate business. Home Industrials remained firm.

BULLION.

Silver and gold were featureless and the movements were narrow with steady tone.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1938

New York, July 21.

Previous closing	8.54
To-day's opening	8.63
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	8.78
Difference	+14

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1938

Liverpool, July 21.

Previous closing	4.78
To-day's opening	4.77
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	4.87
Difference	+.09

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 155-4
April May 1939	Rs. 170-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 21.

New York cotton early showed some hesitancy due to sufficient support but soon after developed unexpected strength on reports of weevil damage which induced short covering and buying.

The trading in October began at 8.63 i.e. one point lower than the last closing prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and trade buying with some covering under which the price gradually rose to 8.74 with very steady tone.

BOMBAY. COTTON

Late Trading

The trading in Broach began at Rs. 168/6 and then the price improved to Rs. 169/8 on the reports of strength in New York cotton. The market closed at Rs. 169-6.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 21.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (8.68/8.66) 8.64/8.63
December (8.75/8.73) 8.73/8.71
January (8.76/8.76) mutilated.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 21.

American July (4.74) 4.78
American October (4.80) 4.82
Egyptian July (6.82) 6.91
Egyptian November (6.67) 6.76

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 21.

There were no tea sales to-day.

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop July August (£19 9/16) £19 7/16 sellers
Dunlop August (£21) £21 3/4
Lightning August (£19 1/2) £20 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (7 5/8 paid and value) 7 9/16 buyers
Forward October December (7 3/4 paid and value) 7 11/16 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay July August (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta July (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata July (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal August (£11 sellers) £11 sellers

METALS

Tin (£194 1/4 buyers £194 3/4 sellers. Steady) £193 3/4 buyers £194 sellers Quiet.
Lead (£14 11/16 buyers £14 3/4 sellers. Steady) £14 1/2 buyers £14 9/16 sellers Easier.
Electrolytic (£45 1/4 to £45 3/4) £44 1/2 to £45 1/2
Iron (112) 112

WOOL SALES

Greasy Inferior to Superior.
Lower (0-8) 0-8
Higher (1-3) 1-6
Scoured Inferior to Superior
Lower (0-8 1/2) 1-0 3/4
Higher (1-11 1/2) 2-0 3/4

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, July 21.

Previous closing	4.92 1/8
To-day's opening	4.91 5/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.91 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 21.

Previous closing	4.92.15
To-day's opening	mutilated
To-day's closing	4.91.65

FRANC RATE

London, July 21.

Previous closing	178.16
To-day's opening	mutilated
To-day's closing	178.19

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 21.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.92.18 and gradually eased to 4.91.62 on the increased pressure.

Franc opened at 178.21 and slightly appreciated to 178.18 with no further improvement thereafter.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 29/32
Paris on Bombay (13.286) 13.290
New York on Bombay (36.69) 36.73
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 1/4) 0.91 1/4
London on Milan (93.46) 93.50
London on Shanghai (0-8 7/8 nominal) 0-8 7/8 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-1-6) £7-1-5 1/2
Silver (19 9/16d.) 19 1/2d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, July 21.

The following cable regarding silver marke. was received in Bombay to-night "India bought and sold. Small business. Market is quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, July 21.

Spot	(19 9/16) 19 1/2—1/16
Forward	(19 3/8) 19 3/8 nil

LONDON GOLD

London, July 21.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-1-6) £7-1-5 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, July 21.

SILVER

Silver ready	51	2	0
Silver Shravan	51	0	0
Silver Bhadarva	50	15	0

GOLD

Gold ready	35	11	3
Gold Shravan	35	11	6
Gold Bhadarva	35	12	0
Sovereign	23	1	3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, July 21.

Wheat September	4	3	9
Wheat January	4	6	3
Wheat May	3	5	3
Linseed September	7	3	3
Linseed May	5	1	3

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 21.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July 78 3/4 and Oct. 68 1/4. The market was fairly active but lower overnight American cables offset by sale of Victorian cargo deprived the session of much of its strength.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 21.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.68 3/4. The market was moderately active on better export enquiry with lower levels attracting local buying and the price later rising to 0.69.

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 21.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper closed finally at Rs. 99-2-6 at 5 p.m

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, July 21.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £94 5/8

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Tuesday July 12	£94 1/2
Wednesday July 13	£94 5/8
Thursday July 14	£94 1/2
Friday July 15	£94 1/2
Monday July 18	£94 1/2
Tuesday July 19	£94 1/2
Wednesday July 20	£94 5/8

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 21.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£99 1/2) £99 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£94 5/8) £94 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£116) £116
4 per cent Indian 1949-69 £108) £107 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110) £110
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-59 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£105 7/8) £105 7/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£76) £76
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 3/4) £103 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 7/8) £104 7/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£114 1/4) £114 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103) £103
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 5/8) £112 5/

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 21.

London Stock Exchange was quiet and colourless.

Giltedged securities were quiet steady in the absence of new developments. Three and half per cent quoted at £94 5/8 i.e. unchanged from last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (14-3) 15-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (58-9) 58-9
Hydro Electric (dol 5) dol 5 3/8
Elec Music Industry (13-9) 13-9
Princhin Johnson (32-6) 32-6
Imperial Chemical (31-9) 31-9
Woolsworth New Ordinary (65-0) 65-0
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£32) £32
Dunlop Rubber (29-3) 29-3
Unilever Ordinary (38-0) 38-0
Ford Motors (19-3) 19-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£54 5/8) £55
British American Tobacco Ordinary (106-3) 106-3
Carreas A (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (143-9) 143-9
P and O S N Company Deferred (21-4 1/2) 21-4 1/2
Distillers (98-0) 98-0
Bredford Dye (4-1 1/2) 4-0
British Celanese (3-3) 3-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (38-6) 38-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (29-1 1/2) 29-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-1 1/2) 4-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-2 1/2) 21-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 52) dol 51 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (43-1 1/2) 42-6

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (17-6) 18-1 1/2
Donaro Tea (36-3) 36-3
Empire of India (26-3) 26-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Gule Kelampong (24-4 1/2) 24-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-6) 30-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (40) 38-9
Burma Corporation (11-6) 11-6
Rio Tintos (£14 3/8) £14 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (60-7 1/2) 60-7 1/2
Rand Mines (£9) £9

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16 1/4) £16 1/4
Associated Portland Cement (82-6) 81-10 1/2
Trinidad Leasehold (103-9) 103-1 1/2
Sun Nigel (£11) £11
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-9) 28-9
Union Corporation (£8 7/8) £8 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (28-1 1/2) 27-6
Anglo Iranian (101-3) 101-3
Burma Oil (90) 90
Mexican Eagle (5-9) 5-4 1/2
Shell Transport (94-4 1/2) 94-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£39) £38 3/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£43) £42 5/8
London Midland and Scott Ordinary (£14 7/8) £14 7/8
London North Eastern Def (£2 5/8) £2 5/8
Southern Def (£15 1/4) £16
London Transport 5 per cent (£128 1/2) £129 1/4
London Transport 'C' Stock (£75 1/2) £75 1/2

STOCK EXCHANGE VERY QUIET

Wall-Street Firmer

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 21.

The Stock Exchange was very quiet, dealers being mostly concerned with settlement details, while overnight irregularity of Wall Street also restricted business. Giltedged securities moved narrowly; Home Rails were sharply lowered following reductions of Southern Railway preferred ordinary Interim dividend from 2 to 1 per cent. Elsewhere, market steadily held.

Commodities were featureless.

Wall Street opened firmer.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Jutes Slightly Easier

CALCUTTA, July 21.

Jutes ruled slightly easier to-day due to selling pressure but the business remained on the whole moderate. In coals, although the undertone continued firm business was somewhat on a smaller scale. Teas displayed no particular interest. In miscellaneous Indian Iron and Steel and other speculative issues were again slightly easier to-day and a moderate trading took place in them. Other industrials remained more or less unaltered. Government securities were steady and changed.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper 99/2; 5 per cent loan 1939/14 103/10 small odd lot.

Banks:—Central 31/14; small lot; Imperial conty 376 ex div; Reserve Bank 117/4.

Cottons:—Dunbar ordy 171; New Victoria ordy annas 15.

Coals:—Aldih 4; Burrakur 14/6; Deoli 6/13; east Indian 24/12; small lot; Equitable 36/13; Hurriladih 15/14; Jainty Central 1/14; Kalapahari 14/8 small lots; Khas Kajora pref 10/8; Mundulpoor 10; New Beerbhoom 18/4 small lot; Raneegunge 33; Searsole 5; Sendra 11; South Karanpura 5/10; Talcher 1/9.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 306/8; do pref 148/1; Auckland 160 small lot; do pref Clive 21/14; Craig annas 13; do pref 32; Delta 377; Howrah 45/8; Kamarhatty 448; Kinnison 543/8; Megna 24/8; Naihati pref 143; Northbrook pref 143; Northbrook pref 138; Nuddea 36; Orient Reliance 61/4; Waverley 1/4.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 7/9; Consolidated tin 6; Indian copper 2/9; Dalmia cement ordy 10; Bengal telephone ordy 18/4; do pref 14/2; Hukumchand steel ordy 7/12; Indian Galvanizing 19/8; Indian iron 28/8; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 50 small lots; Marshalls 2; Steel corpn ordy 6/7; do pref 84 small lots; Associated Hotel pref 81 small lot; Bararee Coke 18/3; B. I. Corpn ordy 3/6; Dunlop rubber ordy 16/1; do 1st pref 126; Indian cables 12/3; Indian wood products 24; James wright ordy 5/6; Kalimpong Ropeway 11; Macfarlane ordy 47 small lot; Rohtas industry ordy 23; Star trading and investment 27/8; Steuart and Co., annas 10; Titaghur paper pref 4/1; Midnapore a zemindary 89/8 small lots; India General Navigation ordy 106/8; Buland 12/8; New India 3/2; South Bihar 19/8.

Teas:—Bishnauth 24/4; Kornafuli 13/10.

Debenture:—4 per cent 1910/40 Calcutta Port Trust 1 3/4 small lot; four per cent 1911/41 do 104/4 small lot; four per cent 1912/42 do 105/4 small lot; four per cent 1914/74 do 108/8; 3 1/2 per cent 1966/76 Rangoon Municipal 99/4.—A.P.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 20

Broach J/A 1938 opening 154 3/4 highest 154 1/2 lowest 153 1/8 closing 153 3/8

Broach A/M 1939 opening 168 7/8 highest 169 1/4 lowest 168 1/8 closing 168 1/4

Oomra July opening 141 3/4 highest 142 3/8 lowest 141 3/4 closing 142 3/8

Oomra D/J opening 150 1/2 highest 150 1/2 lowest 149 7/8 closing 149 7/8

Bengal July opening 121 highest 121 lowest 120 1/4 closing 120 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 127 3/4 highest 127 3/4 lowest 127 1/2 closing 127 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (21-8-38) Rs. 8 1/8

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 23

Tenders 20-7-1938 Broach 4.500 Oomra 50 Bengal nil

Total to date Broach 30.300 Oomra 2,000 Bengal 600

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 116 December 117 January 120 March 126 May 127 at cross rate 4.92 1/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 153 Liverpool July 1938 4.73 Rs. 53 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 168 Liverpool May 1939 4.93 Rs. 46 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 168 New York May 8.83 Rs. 31 1/2 at cross rate 4.92 1/8

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, July 21.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at July 80 1/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 21.

U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 62 1/4) unquoted

General Motors (dol 42 3/4) dol 41 1/4

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 36 1/2) dol 35 1/2

U S Steel Preference (dol 109 1/4) unquoted.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 15th July 1938.

LIABILITIES

	Rs.	Rs.
CAPITAL:—		
Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Issued & Subscribed—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Call up—75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	3,75,00,000	
1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,87,50,000	5,62,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders—Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares	5,62,50,000	
Reserve Fund		5,52,50,000
Fixed Deposits, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts		81,74,40,000
Loans against Securities per contra		—
Acceptances for Constituents		3,96,000
Sundries		37,34,000
	Rupees	93,30,70,000
ASSETS		
INVESTMENTS.—	Rs.	Rs.
Government Securities	38,61,29,000	
Other Authorised Investments	1,03,94,000	39,65,23,000
ADVANCES.—		
Loans	7,65,12,000	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	21,46,65,000	
Bills Discounted and Purchased	2,86,70,000	31,98,47,000
Liability of Constituents for Acceptances per contra		3,96,000
Dead Stock		1,93,67,000
Sundries		40,49,000
Bullion		—
CASH—		
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	12,83,40,000	
Balances with other Banks	6,45,48,000	19,28,88,000
	Rupees	93,30,70,000

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 20

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amr Water Works Com	11
Amr Power and Light Pfd 5 p.c. A	34
Amr Forn Power Com	5
Amr Forn Power Gold D 5 per cent	62
Amr Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	24
Electric Power and Light	12
Electric P and Light 7 p.c. Pfd	42
Electric Bond Common	9 1/2
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	55
Northern S Power A	13
United Gas Corporation	5
American Tel and Tel	140 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	527
Western Union Telg	32 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio Railway	10
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway	34
Canadian Pacific Railway	7
New York Central Railway	20 1/4
Southern Pacific Railway	19
Union Pacific Railway	81
Texas Corporation	48 1/2
Sherwin Williams	7
United States Steel	60 3/4
Bethelehem Steel	60
Bethelehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	97
Crucible Steel	37
Crucible Steel 7 per cent Pfd	82
Ludlum Steel	20
National Steel	24
Republic Steel	20
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	8
United S Smelting	65
Anaconda Copper Mining	35 1/2
Int Nickel of Canada	50 3/4
Chrysler Motors	69
General Motors	41 3/4
General Electric	42 1/2
Radio Corporation	7
Union Carbide	83 1/2
Barnsdall Oil	20
Consolidated Oil	10 1/2
Socony Oil	15 1/2
St Oil of N J Oil	57
Chase Bank	32 1/2
National City Bank	26 3/4

Turnover 2 1/2 million shares. Expect ultimately higher market subject to temporary reaction.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

A press communique states:

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on 15th July 1938.

1. Demand Liabilities.—		
(a) In India		122,34,01,000
(b) In Burma		5,90,92,000
2. Time Liabilities.—		
(a) In India		103,08,78,000
(b) In Burma		4,63,48,000
3 Cash.—		
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes.—		
(a) In India		5,34,31,000
(b) In Burma		2,45,000
(ii) Burma Notes.—		
(a) In India		28,000
(b) In Burma		22,95,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—		
(a) In India		74,39,000
(b) In Burma		1,14,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—		
(a) In India		34,31,000
(b) In Burma		1,28,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank		21,61,64,000
5. Advances—		
(a) In India		111,06,18,000
(b) In Burma		4,42,04,000
6. Bills discounted—		
(a) In India		4,01,53,000
(b) In Burma		25,49,000

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, July 21

July	198.50—10
September	190.00—90
October	189.50—60
November	188.50—110
January	187.40—70

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, July 21.

M B K s.s. Kamogawa Maru of 4832 reg tons Capt C Kimura arrived from Yokohama via Japan Ports Hongkong Singapore and Colombo with cotton goods coura and general cargo.

Scindia Steam s.s. El Hind of 3225 reg tons Caut J Williams arrived from Glasgow via Alexandria Port Said and Aden in water ballast

Scindia Steam s.s. Jalargjan of 3148 reg tons Capt E W Courtney arrived from Rangoon via Colombo Cochin and Marmagoa with rice and general cargo

P and O s.s. Corfu of 7665 reg tons Capt J K Chaplin arrived from London via Southampton Tangier Gibraltar Marseilles Malta Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Bankura of 1896 reg tons Capt R R Marsh arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

B I S N s.s. Garmula of 3234 reg tons Capt W S Williams sailed for Calcutta in water ballast

B I S N s.s. Hatipara of 4893 reg tons Capt N Cockburn sailed for Bhavnagar in water ballast

Scindia Steam s.s. Jalaganga of 3080 reg tons Capt W Dry sailed for Bassein in water ballast

James Finlay s.s. Serbino of 2647 reg tons Capt H Booth sailed for Navlakhi Karachi and Cochin with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Vasna of 2026 reg tons Capt T J Murphy sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

P and O s.s. Corfu 7665 reg tons Capt J K Choplin sailed for Kobe via Colombo and China Japan Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

The following vessels booked for loading on 21-7-38.

S S Ranchi (MM) for Europe and American Ports via Aden and London

S S Kenya (MM) for African Ports via Porebunder and Marmagoa

S S Vita (MM) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi

S S Elysia (Anchor Line) for Liverpool.

S S Chyebassa (MM) for Calcutta.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 21.

3 Jeypore 3209 Karachi 23-7 M M
4 Bhutan 2912 Yokohama 22-7 M M
5 Kamogawa Maru 4832 Marmagoa 22-7 M B K
6 C/Hongkong 6071 Karachi 25-7 K Nixon
12 Serbino 2647 Karachi 22-7 J Finlay
15 Dumfries 3061 Liverpool 25-7 Grahams T.

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Vasna 2026 Busra 21-7 M M
9 Sirsa 3387 Karachi 22-7 M M
14 Bandra 1803 P Gulf 27-7 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

A El Hind 3225 Calcutta NF Scindia S N
B Varsova 1955 NF NF M M
C/R Jalaganga 3080 Bassein 21-7 Scindia S N
K Rizwani 3306 NF NF T Morrison

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Chitral 4-8-38 P and O S N
Soudan 12-8-38 P and O S N
Cathay 11-8-37 P and O S N
Carthage 18-8-38 P and O
Strathaird 28-7-38 P and O

FROM OSLO

Nagara 18-7-38 L Edward

FROM LIVERPOOL

Cilicia 22-7-38 Anchor Line
City of Hongkong 19-7-38 K Nixon
Clan Murdoch 29-7-38 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Ehrenfels 23-7-38 L Edwards
Aagtekerk 25-7-38 L Edwards

FROM GUTHENBURG

Tungsha 10-8-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 26-7-38 F F Campbell
City of Hereford 23-7-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 15-8-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 1-8-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Verde 26-7-38 L Triestino
Kunishima Maru 10-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Hakozaki Maru 30-7-38 N Y K
Ranchi 22-7-38 P and O S N
Melbourne Maru 23-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Kidderpore 28-7-38 P and O S N
Somali 31-7-38 P and O S N

FROM BASRA

Vita 23-7-38 M M
Varela 30-7-38 M M
Barala 28-7-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Maloja 16-7-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 30-7-38 P and O S N

FROM MOULMEIN

Sirsa 17-7-38 M M

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 23-7-38 M M
Takliwa 6-8-38 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Garmula 18-7-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Indora 24-7-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Kybfels 30-7-38 L Edward

FROM CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 26-7-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Hakozaki Maru 2-8-38 N Y K
Naldera 6-8-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 13-8-38 P and O S N
Somali 2-8-38 M M
Rajputana 9-7-38 P and O S N
Maloja 16-7-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 30-7-38 P and O S N
Ranchi 23-7-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Dumfries 25-7-38 Grahams Trading
City of Hongkong 19-8-38 James Finlay
Elysia 23-7-38 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Kybfels 31-7-38 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 28-7-38 F F Campbell
City of Hereford 25-7-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 26-7-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Jeypore 3-8-38 P and O S N
China Maru 10-8-38 N Y K
Yeifuku Maru 29-7-38 O S Kaisha
Kunishima Maru 25-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Himalaya 20-7-38 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 1-8-38 L Triestino
Soudan 15-8-38 P and O S N
Chitral 4-8-38 P and O S N
Carthage 18-8-38 P and O S N

FOR SYDNEY

Cathay 11-8-38 P and O S N
Strathaird 28-7-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Vasna 21-7-38 M M
Bandra 27-7-38 M M
Vita 28-7-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Keny... 5-8-38 M M
Takliwa 17-8-38 M M

FOR RANGOON

Jalaganga 20-7-38 Scindia S N

FOR CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 3-8-38 M M
Elhind NF Scindia S N

FOR KARACHI

Ehrenfels 27-7-38 L Edwards
China Maru 23-7-38 N Y Kaisha
City of Hongkong 25-7-38 K Nixon
Jeypore 23-7-38 P and O S N
Serbino 22-7-38 J Finlay

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Jeypore 19-7-38
S S Ceylon 19-7-38
S S Sirsa 20-7-38
S S Dayavati 20-7-38

EXPORTS

Bombay, July 21.

S S Ranchi for London: 4 bales raw lamb skins (Persian) D Abraham; 2 bales lamb's skim raw (Persian) R Aminoff; 14 bales woollen carpets R Jamshed; 27 bags psyllium seed husk D Abraham; 49 cases bristles Cox and Kings (Agents); 5 cases bristles M Mackenzie.

S S Dumfries for London: 20 bales sheep skins tanned K Lalbhai; 10 cases cardamoms A P Gupta; 640 bags ground nut oil cake P Surchand; 15 bags fish maws S Fazalbhoy.

For Manchester: 50 bales cotton twist waste G M Vyas; 25 bales cotton twist waste C Jairam; 50 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 25 bales cotton waste clan C Jairam; 62 bales raw cotton K Devchand

S S Cilecia for Liverpool: 72 bags buffallow raw hides Gogaldas and Sons

For Manchester: 1280 bags myrabolam R S Tata; 5835 bags linseed K Devchand; 734 bags crushed myrabolam C Jivanlal.

S S Jeypore for Yokohama: 120 tons old iron scrap C Manilal.

For Osaka: 200 bales raw cotton A Clayton.

S S Bhutan for Kobe: 100 bales raw cotton H Nensey.

IMPORTS

S S Barpeta V 263 Agent M Mackenzie from Dubai: 56 cases mop shells

From Muscat: 278 bags sardines; 60 bxs w dates.

From Gwadar: 70 bdls siffi mats.

From Karachi: 6854 bags wheat; 144 bags wheat flour; 377 bales cotton; 840 bags gram flour; 150 bags gram; 50 bags gram chuni; 52 bags dry salted fish 45 nongs empty gas cylenders; 140 bdls tin sheets; 36 bags galvd iron pipe fittings; 144 bags matra.

S S Mooltan Agent M Mackenzie from Gothenburg: 31 cases machy parts; 30 cases ball bearings and Adapter bearings.

From Basle: 59 brls aniline colour; 51 cases cheese

M V Aramis Agent Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing from

From Basrah: 2453 bkts w dates; 200 bags mash.

Pladge: 7651.41 tons kerosene oil in bulk

From Pulse Samlese: 3497.84 tons korosene oil in bulk.

M V Onnla Agent Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing from Abadan: 8719 tons furness oil

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 19th July	3,051
Receipts Into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,429,100
eceipts into Bombay same time last season	3,054,211
Decrease	625,111

Java Spot F. 5.60.

LONDON SEEDS

London, July 20

Linseeds La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton July sellers £11-12-6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton July sellers £12-13-9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton July sellers £13-1-3
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton July Aug sellers £11-13-9
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton July Aug sellers £11-5-0

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, July 20

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality ... 6 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 20.

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. £ 72½
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 £ 81-5/8
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later £94 5/8
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 £112 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent £75 7/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961 £103 7/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 £103
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £114 3/8
Victory Bonds £112 1/2
Chartered Bank of I A and China £11 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg £88 1/2
National Bank of India £39 3/4
P and O Banking Corporation £8 1/4

Scattered Liverpool Selling In New York Cotton Market

LESS DISPOSITION TO FOLLOW STOCK EXCHANGE MOVEMENT

Traders Keenly Watch Crop Developments

Bombay, July 21.

The New York cotton market is now generally less disposed to follow the trend of stocks, preferring to await definite developments affecting the cotton trade. Liverpool was the chief reason for yesterday's selling but the volume of offers was not great and was well taken by trade and commission houses.

The market opened steady but was inactive. The volume of offerings was not great and was well taken by trade and commission houses. The weekly weather report was generally favourable except for dryness in West and Central sections but the daily weather reports indicate heavy rains in the Eastern half of the belt. The market closed steady.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

The week's progress has been satisfactory on the whole but rain is now needed rather badly in most of Texas especially in the west and centre and also in parts of Oklahama, but picking and ginning are proceeding excellently in south Texas. Central states continue very favourable, blooming and fruiting generally with rains helpful in Arkansas. Progress in the eastern belt has been fairly good but conditions are still overdry in south Carolina and the adjacent districts. Bolls are about full grown in Georgia and Florida.

NEW YORK MARKET

October opened at a decline of 5 points at 8.66 and improved to 8.69 which was the highest level. Later on there was increased selling and prices declined to 8-61 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a decline of 7 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 8.74c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 4 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 4 points at 8.81c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point with October 4.83. There was small buying on the strength of Wall-Street which met hedge selling of outside growths. There was straddle buying against New York followed by liquidation and poor demand on expectations of favourable weekly weather report. The market closed at a decline of 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 2 points up at 4-94d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet. Giza futures declined 5 to 4 points and Uppers closed 3 to 1 point lower. The Alexandria market was easy and closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 19 points.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have issued the following weekly report:—

"The biggest tence in the cotton year, the first American crop report, is now little more than two weeks ahead. Private estimates will soon be making their appearance. And, obviously, there is going to be a wide divergence of opinion.

CROP PROSPECTS

One of the biggest difficulties lies in deciding what, in fact, was the average yield for the five years preceding last year. According to the basic data published by the New York Cotton Exchange Service, the figure was 188 lbs. per acre. Allowing for the fact that the crop this year got away to an indifferent start, suffered more than a sufficiency of moisture in June and there is at least the threat of weevil, the average yield for the five years preceding last year's record might well be a fair reflection of to-day's prospects. That yield, allowing for 2.1 per cent. abandonment means a crop of 10,550,000 bales. But was 188 lbs. the correct average yield for the years 1932-36? We suspect that last year for the first time in American cotton history the cotton acreage was accurately measured. The loan, bonus and benent plans necessitated correct measurement. Prior to last year, acreages must inevitably have included land on which cotton was not actually growing. Because a very large number of small farms are included in the cotton belt the opportunity for error is correspondingly increased. And, if this is so, then the yield per acre figures for the years 1932-36 might be quite appreciably too low. It is a point we stressed last season when doubt was being cast on the accuracy of the acreage figure in the light of the ever increasing crop. We then maintained that last year's acreage was correct but previous yields with which comparisons were being made were too low. The more we think about it the more we are convinced our view is correct. It is a matter of some importance because last year's yield was 267 lbs. and if the average of the years 1932-36 should, in fact, be 200 lbs. instead of 188 then the present indication is increased to 11,011,200 bales.

BUSINESS REVIVAL

Meanwhile, the New York market would like to see more tangible evidence of business revival—especially cotton business. And so would we. On Friday of last week buying limit around 8½ cents saved the situation. On Monday and again yesterday it was Wall Street. It is, we suggest, time cotton factors themselves were a little more prominent and rather more convincing.

The mandatory loan is a safeguard. But it costs around 20 points to put cotton into these loans. That makes the effective safeguard 8.12. And quotations for comparison are not New York futures but the Southern spot markets. Some of the gilt comes of the gingerbread when it is viewed that way.

Another safeguard lies in the fact that most cotton markets have recently been well liquidated. A collapse is unlikely. But we cannot concur in happy buildom until we see either (1) better cotton business or (2) definite crop deterioration. Because the latter would initiate the former it is crop deterioration which really accounts. The small acreage allows no margin for it and the small open position in New York provides no safeguard against it. From the moment cables cease to be so cheerful about crop progress we think the constructive side is the only side to follow. Until then we advise extreme caution.

LOCAL MARKET

Bombay having initiated outside selling, has this week made one or two attempts, under the inspiration of a prominent local operator, to stage a revival. But in spite of a little support from America that revival is not yet very convincing.

The spot position would appear to be considerably improved. But we doubt whether the improvement is not superficial rather than actual. Cotton is being held upcountry. That does not reduce the stock. Broach dockets are being taken up by groups of holders who are neither consumers nor exporters. That does not reduce the stock. Arbitrators and the Appeal Committee are taking a strict view of Broach colour deterioration. A fair proportion of cotton which passed in April and May is now being rejected. As a result, the spread between old and new Broach has narrowed to Rs. 15. But Lancashire, the principal buyer of Broach, insists on colour being up and refuses to take off colour Broach. So it would appear that these Broach stocks will remain here because Lancashire won't take them and the price, having advanced, there is less chance of any one else taking them. But, maybe, the logical view is not necessarily the correct view where cotton is concerned.

EXPORT BUSINESS

Export business with Lancashire continues on a fairly brisk scale but the Continent is taking rather less interest. Business has recently been done with Japan but such business bears no relationship whatever to the more sanguine hopes recently put forward for better business with the Far East.

Most cotton districts have again had widespread rains and another open spell would be welcome. Conditions so far are satisfactory.

The Indian acreage, except in the Sind and the Punjab, this year is being generally estimated at around 10 per cent. less than last year.

A likely fluctuation range for Broach April-May we would place between 165 and 175."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (11-32 a.m.)	8.69—02
New York October lowest (1-35 p.m.)	8.61—10
Liverpool October highest	4.83+01
Liverpool October lowest	4.77—05

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Further rains reported in the East belt of Mississippi Valley. Temperatures lower.

Tone rather heavy. Persistent hedge selling of outside growths met disappointing trade offtake and dull speculative demand. Crop ideas generally appear average around 1,13,00,000 bales. Looks like trading conditions pending Bureau Report.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:

'Liverpool straddle selling. Securities little lower. Weekly weather report favourable. Boll weevil is spreading south east. Small business in dry goods. Spot demand quiet.'

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. E J Schwabach and Co, New York:

Western belt weekly weather report shows great need of rains. Arkansas and Alabama report favourable weather for weevil operations. Georgia weevil under control. Textile market quiet but steady. Spot demand is not so good. Market seems awaiting for developments. We continue to favour buying on breaks.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:

Their New York friends cabled:

Weather favouring increased weevil activity, partially offset lower Liverpool cables and selling, quietness spot cotton and cloth markets. Traders evidently awaiting more definite developments in general business.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled:

Weekly weather rain needed West and Central Texas Balance Belt making good progress. Weather excellent.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 20

October	8.64—07
December	8.72—05
January	8.74—06
March	8.78—07
May	8.83—06
July	8.87—05
Middling Spot	8.74—07

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 20

October	8.76—04
December	8.84—04
January	8.86—03
Middling Spot	8.81—04

NEW YORK

New York, July 21

11-00 A.M. RANGES—

October	8.64/8.64
December	8.73/8.73
January	8.74/8.74

NOON CALL—

October	8.68
December	8.76

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, July 20

Day's receipts to U S Ports	6,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	6,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	3,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	3,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 20

July	4.73—02
August	4.74—03
September	4.76—04
October	4.78—04
November	4.80—04
December	4.83—04
January	4.85—04
February	4.87—04
March	4.90—04
April	4.91—04
May	4.93—04
June	4.94—04
July	4.95—01
Middling Spot	4.94+02

10-12 a.m. quotations

October	4.83
January	4.90

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern: Partly cloudy. Local rain.
Central: Partly cloudy.
Western: Partly cloudy. Occasional showers.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 21

Following a decline of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 168/4 for Broach A/M delivery and ruled steady with scattered buying but as soon as the demand was satisfied prices declined to Rs. 167/8 on some long liquidation and realising. Later on the market was steady with a moderate turnover. The present weakness is mostly due to favourable weather in America but widespread rains are reported in Eastern Belt which are likely to increase insect activity.

Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but it opened 5 points lower and in the local market prices declined to Rs. 167. Later on Liverpool opening was reported to have opened unchanged but the local market was quiet. Later on there was some buying and the market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M C—			
Broach J/A	1938	153	8 0
Broach A/M	1939	168	4 0
Fine M G—			
Oomra July	1938	142	0 0
Oomra D/J	1939	149	12 0
F G M G—			
Bengal July	1938	120	12 0
Bengal D/J	1939	127	4 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 21.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G.—						
Bengal U.P.	...	127	124	121		118
Punjab	...	127	124	121		118
Rajputana	...	127	124	121		118
Oomra No. 1		150	147	144	141	...
C. P. No. 1		161	158	155	152	...
C.P. No. 2		155	152	149	146	...
Broach No. 2		...	158	156	154	152
Punjab-Ame.		...	183	180	177	174
Surat		...	212	209	206	203
Rajpipla		..	204	201	198	195
Navsari		...	218	215	212	209

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 21.

Bengal Superfine	126/28
Bengal Fine	124/25
Bengal F.G.	121/22
C. P. 1	153/55
C. P. 2	144/46
Arvi	145/47
Amraoti	140/44
Ellichpur	146/47
Berar	144/46
Khandesh	132/37
Jalna/Sailu	134/38
Burwah/Sanavad	143/45
Khandwa	143/45
Harda/Khirkiya	143/45
Mathia	122/27
Malkapur	138/41
Broach	153/58
Punjab 4 F.	173/75
Punjab 289F.	198/208
Sindh N.T.	183/93
Kampala	279/81
Jinja	263/65
Navsari	213/15

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 21.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This Last year.	year.
Khandesh		53,880	205,943
Central India	33	45,657	337,379
Sarsi and Nagar		149,869	174,497
Hyderabad-Gaorani		40,322	101,643
Berar	393	526,917	579,602
Central Provinces	73	83,328	114,551
Total Oomras	505	699,973	1,513,614
Dholera	1,727	137,984	179,433
N.-W. Provinces		3,112	10,371
Rajputana	140	16,353	97,123
Sind-Punjab	24	520,746	346,183
Broach	437	263,457	341,391
Coompta and Dharwar	2,022	64397	72,409
Westerns-Northerns	322	24,121	39,854
Cocoanada		23	155
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	250	5,165	19,702
American		177,893	20,933
Egyptian, African and Sudan	315	519,947	418,507
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	233
Total		5,742 2,434,842	3,058,926

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 14th July.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This Last year.	year.
Europe	384	316,998	458,232
Japan and China	2,558	665,707	1,444,251
Coast Ports		53,681	36,772
Up-country by Rail		349,636	263,474
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		17,606	31,196
Total		2,942 1,408,628	2,233,925

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 21

Yesterday London gold prices further advanced 1 1/2d. to £7-1-6. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 178.16 and Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.92 1/8. London silver prices again improved 1/16d. to 19 9/16d. India bought and there was small speculative selling. The market was steady. Later the market was very quiet. At closing there were sellers at fixed prices. New York silver was quoted unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal futures closed 7 points down to unchanged. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0.8 7/8. The local market was not impressed by foreign advices and after the recent rise there was more inclination to secure profits in silver. The gold market was barely steady with a limited business.

GOLD

Ready		35	11 0
Shravan delivery		35	11 3
Shravan tejiman i		0	3 0
Bhadarva delivery		35	11 6
Bhadarva tejimandi		0	5 3

SILVER

Ready		50	15 6
Shravan delivery		50	15 6
Shravan tejimandi		0	12 6
Bhadarva delivery		50	14 6
Bhadarva tejimandi		1	4 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 20

July	42.58—07
September	42.90
December	42.90

LONDON SILVER

London, July 20

Spot	19 9/16
Forward	19 3/8

LONDON GOLD

London, July 20

Gold Bar Fine per oz £7-1-6

LONDON METALS

London, July 20

Copper	£40 7 6
Lead	£14 16 3
Spelter	£14 7 6
Tin	£195 5 0

Trade Tendencies

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, Liverpool cable:—

COTTON

Still favour purchases on setbacks but don't expect more than moderate rise.

RUBBER

American situation improving; looks higher.

Understand International Rubber Regulation Committee Meeting 26th July will fix Oct-Dec. quota 45 per cent bullish.

WHEAT

Watch crops and Loan programme before selling

METALS

Satistically better; advise purchases on setbacks.

COCOA

Stocks running low; further advance warranted.

SUGAR

Outlook much improved in consequence recent Council.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, July 21.

London Market.—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£40/5
Standard copper 3 months	£40/10
Electrolytic copper	£45/10
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 37/8
Copper sheets	Rs. 45/0
Tone:—Steady.	

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, July 20.

August	£11.
September	£11

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 21

Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening		29	3 0
Highest		29	5 6
Lowest		29	2 6
Closing		29	4 3
Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening		31	6 6
Highest		31	12 0
Lowest		31	6 0
Closing		31	10 3
Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening		29	4 0
Highest		29	4 0
Lowest		28	15 0
Closing		28	15 0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening		29	15 0
Highest		29	15 0
Lowest		29	11 0
Closing		29	12 0
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening		19	0 9
Highest		19	1 0
Lowest		19	0 6
Closing		19	0 9
Cottonseeds Jan—			
Opening		19	14 0
Highest		19	15 0
Lowest		19	13 6
Closing		19	13 9

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 20.

July	73 3/4d.
October	68 1/4d.
December	67d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, July 20.

July	dol 0.68 7/8.
September	dol 0.69 1/2.
December	dol 0.71 3/8.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, July 21

September	53.20
October	53.50

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, July 21

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	100/6
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	103/5
3 per cent 1963/6	98/4
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	99/3
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/6
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	112/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	119/4
3 per cent U.P. Bonds	97/8
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	103/7
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	106/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	100/14

TAX FREES.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	118/2
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124/4
3 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/2

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1974 B P T	110/12
4 per cent 1974 M Deb-	110
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118
5 per cent 1954 M Deb	131/0

Tone: Steady

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 21

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 13/16

LONDON—

Bank's selling	T T D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying	T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying	D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying	3 months 1/6

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling	T T 273 3/4
Bank's buying	T T 271 1/4

PARIS—

Bank's selling	T T 1,317
Bank's buying	T T 1,342

JAPAN—

Bank's selling	T T 78 3/4
Bank's buying	T T 78

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling	D D 66 1/4
Bank's selling	D D 66 1/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling	D D 66 1/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling	D D 85

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling	D D 52

SINGAPORE

Bank's selling	T T 157 1/2

BERLIN—

Bank's selling	D D 90

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.92.12 20th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 21st instant
Hongkong London 1/2 31/32 21st instant
Shanghai London 0/8 7/8 21st instant
Java London 8.94 1/8 21st instant
London Paris 178.16 20th instant
London Belgium 29.10 1/4 20th instant
London Switzerland 21.50 20th instant
London Berlin 12.25 20th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 5/8 20th instant
London New York 4.92.15 20th instant
London Amsterdam 8.95 1/8 20th instant
London Italy 93.47 20th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold £7-1-4 1/2 19th instant
Gold £7-1-6 20th instant
Silver London Ready 19 1/2 19th instant
Silver London Ready 19 9/16 20th instant
Silver London Forward 19 5/16 19th instant
Silver London Forward 19 3/8 20th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 19th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 20th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 19th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 20th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 19th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 20th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 20

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	81 5/8
3 1/2 per cent	94 5/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	108
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116
5 per cent 1942/47	110
5 per cent 1949/52	99 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British consols	75 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	103
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	114 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	43/9

LONDON SUGAR

London, July 20

August	sh. 5 3 3/4d.

New York Sugar

New York, July 20.

September	1.88.
March	1.96.
May	1.99.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, July 21.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-4.
Shipment Sept. Rs. 5-2-6.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-4.
Kesar Rs. 12-13.
Saraya Rs. 12-8

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, July 20

SAKELS	
July	12.70—19
November	13.20—15
January	13.35—17
ASHMOUNI—	
August	10.25+02
October	10.29+01
GIZA—	
July	12.82+01
November	12.89—0
January	12.84—0

Pay in—Aug. 8 Pay out—Aug. 11

Bullish Sentiment Predominates

IMPRESSIVE RISE IN BOMBAY DYEING MILL SHARES

Steel Section Feverish

BOMBAY, July 21.

The local Share Bazar was feverish to-day and under active buying prices registered sharp improvement but a portion of the rise was lost during the later part.

Yesterday the Wall Street market was easier being influenced by the sharp drop in entertainment shares following the filing by the U.S.A. Government of an anti-trust action against all major Motion Picture companies. U.S. Steel shares declined dollars 1 1/2 and Anaconda Coppers closed dol. 1 3/8 down.

In response to above advices, the market opened quiet at Rs. 1,140 for Tata Steel Dfds. but there being active buying from well-informed circles prices registered a sharp rise and were pushed up to Rs. 1,205. There was scarcity of offerings and bullish sentiment predominated. It is understood that most of the buying was of an investment nature and as soon as buying orders were filled in, there was absence of further support.

Later on there was steady flow of realising and prices steadily declined but all offerings were well absorbed.

The notable feature of the Session was a streng demand for cotton mill shares under rumours of unfavourable political developments in Far East. There was extensive short covering in Bombay Dyeing shares which registered a smart rise. Cotton mill shares also improved but later on there was some liquidation which was well taken and this section remained firm.

Tata Steel Dfds. which were refusing to close above the level of Rs. 1,180 succeeded in crossing this level and the tone of the market was very good.

Business recovery is gaining ground and bullish feeling is increasing in world markets. The local market is consolidating the rise and any bullish news will be quickly followed.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 21.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 7)	365	0
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. 26 y)	897	0
100 Century (Rs. 3 d)	285	0
100 CENTRAL INDIA (Rs. 4 I)	254	0
100 COLABA (Rs. 4 y)	161	0
100 Coorla (Rs. 5 y)	92	8
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10 y)	310	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0 6	0
100 Finlay (Rs. 5 y)	125	0
100 GOKAK (Rs. 3 y)	156	0
1.000 Hindustan	1,660	0
100 Indore (nil)	57	8
100 Khatau (Rs. 3 y)	126	0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8 plus 4 b)	291	0
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8 y)	472	8
250 Madras United	35	0
1000 Morarji (Rs. 40 y)	133	0
250 Model	44	12
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	234	0
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100 PHOENIX (Rs. 10 y)	230	0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	73	0
1.000 Sholapur (Rs. 30 y)	1,910	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2 y)	87	0
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 2 y)	224	0
100 Swan (Rs. 4 y)	110	0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50 y)	165	0
1.000 Western (Rs 40 y)	880	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	114-8	
25-50 Central (Rs. 1-4)	31	0
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1550	0
125-500 Im. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	382	8
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	142	8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-0)	116	12
5 Union (As. 4)	5	9 0
CEMENTS.		
100 Associated (Rs. 7-8)	112	0
INSURANCE.		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	702	8
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13	15
20 Mercantile	56	0
15-75 New India (Rs. 15)	XD 39	2
200 Oriental	4330	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	2
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	139	6
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1,465	0
10 Ajmer (As 8)	13	0
50 BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	116	8
100 Bombay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	147	8
10 Broach (As. 5)	10	4
100 Karachi (4)	215	10
100 Poona (4)	196	4
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	168	2
100 TATA HYDRO	157	0
1000 TATA POWER	1,380	0
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	985	0
100 C. Province	101	8
100 Dh. Baramati	104	4
100 Gujarat	97	8
100 Mandra Bhon	99	0
100 Pachora Jamner	96	4
100 Sara Serajgunj	100	12
500 Tapti Valley	742	8
MINING		
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	7	9
3sh Indian Copper (As. 1)	2	9
10 Indian Iron and Steel (1-8)	28	8
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	43	8
30 TATA STEEL DEFD. (Rs. 75-11-3)	1190	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 15-8)	254	8
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 ALCOCK	307	0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	163	0
200-250 Bombay Safe Dep.	825	8
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 2)	220	0
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 20)	543	0
50 D. Conty (Rs. 8)	181	4
3sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-9-6	
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-6)	86	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	133	0
50 I. Invest Trust	40	4
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	527	8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	405	0
100 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	67	0
30 Premier Con. (Rs. 2-15)	66	8
15 Scindia	20	6
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	29	8
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,590	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	289	0
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	71	8
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555	0
6-1/4 p.c Prem. Const. 1st	103	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	94	4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	152	8
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1568	12
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	201	14
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	155	0
7 p.c Vishnu	705	0
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	51	12
7 p.c. Sholapur	77	0
6 p.c Tata Hydro	108	12

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 21

Bombay Dyein. (866) 865 875 885 896 890 897
Century (274) 272 274 279 285 281 285
Central India (244) 243 246 249 252 250 254
Kohinoor (283) 280 284 290 286 290 291
New Great (226) 225 227 235 232 233
Simplex (87) 86 88 90 88 89 90
Swadeshi (218) 216 219 222 219 223 224
Associated Cement (111) 110/8 112 111/8 112
Andhra (1470) 1470 1465
Tata Hydro (156/8) 157
Tata Power (1377/8) 1370 1365 1375 1385 1380
Tram Ord (117) 116 117 116/8
T Steel Defd (1170) 1140 1150 1157 1170 1190 1182 1190 1185 1205 1190 1172 1185 1190
T Steel Ord (252) 248 249 252 254 253 257 256 253 254/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (154/6) 155
Bellapur (161/8) 161 163
B Steam (224) 224 220
B Burma (534) 530 534 542 543

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, July 21.

Continued rains in Eastern and Central Belts and Texas. Excessive rains have fallen in West Texas, more rain expected.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, July 20

GIZA—	
Spot	7.32—2
July	6.79—5
October	6.64—5
November	6.64—5
January	6.84—4
March	6.92—5
May	6.93—4
UPPER—	
Spot	6.06+1
July	5.90—3
October	5.89—3
November	5.89—3
January	5.90—3
March	5.93—3
May	5.97—1

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F.P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 20-7-38	7893000	6849000
Receipts Yesterday 20-7-38	6000	4000
Exports to date 20-7-38	5864000	5712000
Stock at Ports 15-7-38	2462000	1134000
Stock at Interior Towns 15-7-38	2021000	872000
Stock at Liverpool 15-7-38	1133000	382000
Visible Supply 15-7-38	5756000	3031000
Quantity in sight 15-7-38	13579000	13118000
Quantity out of sight 15-7-38	10702000	13339000

LONDON SPELTER

London, July 20

Spelter Hard (Indian brand) fob £13 1/2 to £15

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

A Progressive INDIAN LIFE OFFICE
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Entering its SILVER JUBILEE year.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1938

Ahmedabad Justifies Mahatma's Faith

Not One Out Of 100,000 Workers Asks For Permit!

Excellent Response To Call Of Prohibition

AHMEDABAD, July 21.

The Secretary of the Textile Labour Association told the Associated Press that the public response to prohibition was excellent and beyond their expectations.

For twenty years now, ever since Mahatma Gandhi took interest in the Association, they had carried on prohibition work. In fact the Association's propaganda amongst mill workers had at one time reduced the consumption from hundred per cent to ten per cent. But due to the unsettled conditions that prevailed for some time and also due to laxity of enforcing the exise laws, the improvement could not be kept up.

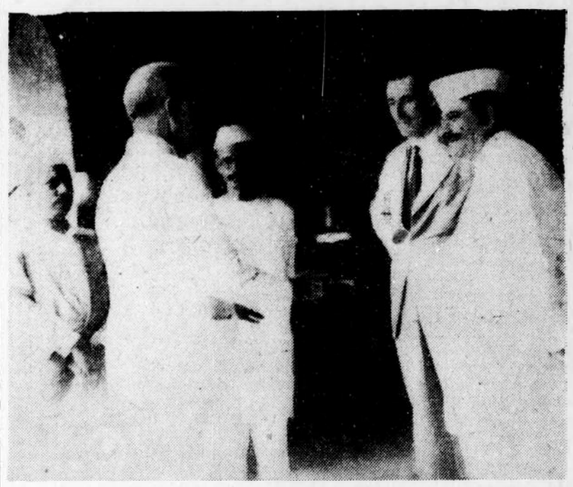
He added that out of one lakh of mill workers in Ahmedabad, not even a single worker had sought for a permit.

Most of the staff of the Prohibition Department were listed amongst the Textile Labour Association Workers.

The Mill Kamdar Union participated in to-day's processions.

Contrary to expectations there was no gate-crashing in liquor or toddy shops. In spite of the fact yesterday was the last day of such shops few people visited them.

A number of excise constables stationed themselves at the Railway Station and many people were searched.—A.P.



Dr. M. D. Gilder (right) engaged in discussion with the Excise Superintendents at the Excise Office, Ahmedabad, on Wednesday

An effigy of drink evil which was burnt in front of a p rohibition procession at Ahmedabad.

Iron Workers' Strike Settled

ASANSOL, July 21.

All the strikers at Hirapur and Kulti workshops of the Indian Iron and Steel Company, resumed work this morning in obedience to the advice of Mr. Maneck Homi, President of the Labour Federation.

The workers are in a cheerful mood, and those, who raised a dissentient voice at last night's meeting at Hirapur were among the earliest to join.

The strikers, who are out of the station, have been allowed seven days time to rejoin.—A. P.

STRIKE

AHMEDABAD ELECTRICITY WORKERS' STRIKE

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Presidency Electric Workmen's Union held its meeting on Tuesday, at the office of the Union, with Mr. Chavan in the chair. The Secretary read out a letter received from Mr. Shantilal Dalal Secretary, Electric Kamdar Mandal, Ahmedabad, informing the Union of the General Strike of the electric workers of Ahmedabad. The meeting unanimously passed a resolution congratulating the electric workers of Ahmedabad on their fight and class-solidarity of all the electric workers of the Presidency. It strongly condemned the move of the employers to break the strike by importing electric workers from other towns and called upon the electric workers of the presidency to refuse to be a party to this strike-breaking attempt of the employers. The meeting hoped that the electric workers of Ahmedabad would carry on the strike to its successful termination.

WHISKY BOTTLE DETECTED

AHMEDABAD, July 21.

The first case after the launching of prohibition in Ahmedabad, was detected by the Excise Commissioner, who found a fellow passenger travelling from Bombay, in possession of a bottle of whisky. As soon as the train reached Ahmedabad station, the Excise Commissioner called the Sub-Inspector on duty and asked him to remove the bottle of whisky, which was returned to the owner after the train had started.—A. P

SIMLA, July 20.

With the possibility that a large proportion of Britain's trade with the Far East and Australia might have to be diverted from the Mediterranean around the Cape of Good Hope in wartime, South Africa's defences have assumed vital importance for the whole Empire.

It is understood that a vast new Naval Base is under construction in Simonstown, near Capetown. When completed it will have as great strategic importance as Singapore or Gibraltar.—United Press.

NEWS IN BRIEF

SIMLA, July 20.

Enquiries made in official circles here in connection with a news appearing in a certain section of the Press that the young Maharaja of Nabha, who is now in England, will be installed on the 'gadi' towards the end of this year, show that there is no foundation for this news. The young Maharaja is only 17 years old at present and until he attains majority, he cannot ascend the 'gadi'.

It is understood the young Maharaja will stay in England for another year.—United Press.

SIMLA, July 20.

South Africa's defence programme for the next five years envisages the organisation of an army of 94,000 first line troops with 150,000 reserves, the creation of a mobile anti-tank force and an air force of 50 heavy bombing planes and 250 to 300 interceptor planes.

South Africa is organising her forces purely on a home defence basis. Her chief immediate interests are the defence of Simonstown and Durban against possible attacks.—United Press.

The Reserve Bank of India rate remains unchanged at 3 per cent. per annum.

TAMIL SUPPORT TO ANDHRA DEMAND

But Deplore Campaign Of Vilification

TINNEVELLY, July 21.

The Tamil Nadu Congress Working Committee, at its meeting, yesterday, presided over by Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, M.L.A. (Central), supported wholeheartedly the demand of the Andhras for a separate province, but deplored the campaign of vilification and hatred against the Tamilians and the Premier, carried on by certain Andhra leaders and citizens. —A. P.

SIMLA, July 20.—The West Godavari Kisan Conference will be held in Nellore on August 3 next.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., (Central), General Secretary of the All India Kisan Sabha, will preside.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7)

The Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee meets to-morrow morning to consider the C. P. Ministerial affairs.—A. P.

(EARLIER.)

NAGPUR, July 21.

At 1-50 a.m. the Governor accepted the resignations of the Premier Dr. N. B. Khare and his two colleagues, Messrs. R. M. Deshmukh and P. B. Gole at a little after one o'clock

Premier Khare returned from Government House at 1-20 a.m. after the interview.—United Press.

Dr. Khare Forms New Cabinet

Deshmukh And Gole Reappointed

R. Agnibhoj And T. P. Singh As New Ministers

THREE OLD MINISTERS ASKED TO RESIGN: DECISION REACHED AFTER MIDNIGHT DISCUSSIONS

NAGPUR, July 21.

Dr. N. B. Khare saw His Excellency the Governor this morning and announced his new Cabinet. It consists of himself as Premier, Mr. Gole, Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, Thakur Pyarelal Singh and Rameshwar (Harijan). The sixth Minister will be announced later.

The Ministers have taken Oath of Office.

It is understood that His Excellency the Governor will ask the rest of the Ministers of the old Cabinet to resign. A Communique will be issued later to-day.—A.P.

Govt. Communique On New Cabinet

NAGPUR, July 21.

The following Communique has been issued:—

"The Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of their offices of the following members of his present Council of Ministers with effect from the forenoon of the 21st day of July 1938:—

Dr. N. B. Khare. Mr. R. M. Deshmukh and Mr. P. B. Gole.

His Excellency has found it necessary to terminate the tenure of office of the following members of the present Council of Ministers with effect from the forenoon of the 21st July 1938:—

Pandit R. V. Shukla, Pandit Dwarkaprasad Misra, and Mr. D. K. Mehta.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the following members to his council of ministers:—Dr. N. B. Khare, Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, Mr. P. B. Gole, and Mr. Rameshwar Agnibhoj, and these gentlemen this day in the forenoon have taken the Oath of Office."

As regards the fifth minister, Mr. Thakur Pyarilal Singh, he is not in Nagpur at present. So he could not be sworn in.

Dr. Khare received a communication from the Governor about mid-night intimating that His Excellency has accepted the resignation of Dr. Khare as Premier of the last Cabinet and of ministers R. M. Deshmukh and P. B. Gole. Three other ministers, who intimated to the Governor early this morning their inability to resign, have been dismissed.

Dr. Khare, who is at present the Leader of the Congress Assembly Party, which is the majority party in the provincial legislature received a message this morning from the Governor asking him to form a new Cabinet.

Dr. Khare accordingly saw His Excellency at the Government House at about 9-30 a.m. and announced the formation of a new Congress Cabinet consisting for the present of five ministers.

SARDAR SURPRISED AT TURN OF EVENTS

BOMBAY: Thursday.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, returned to Bombay from Ahmedabad this morning. He was surprised at the turn events had taken with regard to the C. P. Ministerial tangle and the resignations came to him as a surprise as he had advised the ministers not to precipitate matters, in view of the proximity of the meeting of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee and the Working Committee.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has wired to Sardar Patel asking him to reach Wardha on 22nd morning. The Maulana himself is arriving at Wardha this evening.

(Continued in Col 4)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE CALENDAR

I TOLD YOU I DON'T KNOW WHO SENT ME THAT MONEY— OR WHY----
IT'S RATHER APPARENT, ANSON!---EDIPHOS, THE FAVORITE, WAS HELD BACK SO YOUR HORSE WOULD WIN---AT BETTER ODDS!
---AND NATURALLY, YOU SHARE IN THE BETTING PROFITS! THAT DOESN'T LEAVE US MUCH CHOICE IN YOUR CASE, ANSON!
I CAN'T UNDERSTAND GERRY ANSON DOING A THING LIKE THAT!
HE'LL BE TOSSED OUT FOR SURE!
GERRY TOSSED OUT?---OH, NO, MR-CREWE -- THEY WOULDN'T DO THAT TO GERRY!---- THEY COULDN'T!
4-27
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LYMAN ANDERSON

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